



A French soldier armed with a sub-machinegun watches as a customs officer questions a car driver at the Belgian border yesterday. Security measures have been tightened all over France following the latest terrorist attacks and new visa regulations ordered by the prime minister. (AFP telephoto)

Paris bomb claims one dead

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
PARIS. — One person was killed yesterday and 51 wounded, two seriously, by the fifth terrorist bomb blast in Paris in the last 11 days. Planted right in the heart of the police headquarters, on the Ile de la Cite, the device went off close to 1 p.m. in the drives licensing department when the offices were packed with people.

A couple of hours after the explosion, an anonymous caller phoned a Western press agency in Beirut, saying that the "Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners" claimed responsibility for the bombing. Speaking in

broken French, the caller warned that the coming target would be "The Elysee," official residence of

ROME (AP). — Italy has applied for the extradition of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, whose imprisonment in France has led to a wave of bomb attacks in Paris, the Italian News Agency Ansa reported yesterday. Abdallah, 35, is serving a four-year sentence in a prison near Paris, while awaiting trial on other terrorist charges, including several murders in France and Italy.

President Francois Mitterrand. At the moment of the explosion, about 20 persons of middle eastern

origin, most of them Lebanese, were being interrogated at the criminal police quarters, Quai des Orfèvres, near where the bomb went off. They had been arrested yesterday morning, following Sunday's bomb attack in the basement of a restaurant on the Champs Elysees that killed a policeman and severely wounded two other people.

Security forces here were flooded by false bomb threats. Cafes, theatres, schools and supermarkets had to be evacuated and thoroughly searched by the police after anonymous telephone calls. The situation got out of hand when the French semi-official press agency, AFP, re-

(Continued on back page)

30 injured in new Greek quake

KALAMATA (Reuter). — More than 30 people were reported injured yesterday when a strong tremor hit this southern Greek town where at least 20 people died in an earthquake on Saturday.

Dozens of buildings, including two apartment blocks weakened by Saturday's quake, collapsed during yesterday's tremor, which registered 5.6 on the Richter scale. Two lesser tremors had been felt in the town earlier, during the night.

The injured were treated in tents outside the town's main hospital which has been empty since being damaged on Saturday. Dr. Paul Chevallier, member of a French team of rescue experts, managed to pull one man alive from a collapsed house in the latest tremors.

Dozens of cars were leaving the town filled with residents who feared further quakes. Those remaining were being issued with tents and few people were staying in stone buildings.

Earlier yesterday French and Greek rescue workers continued to dig through the ruins of buildings but hopes faded of finding any more survivors of Saturday's quake.

(Continued on back page)

Financial reforms include first 'real' credit card

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Israel is to get its first real credit card, allowing holders to pay off bills in instalments instead of at the end of the month, Bank Leumi said yesterday, unveiling a package of proposed far-reaching reforms.

In a press conference where the bank's first-half results were also announced (see story page 9), Chairman Eli Hurwitz and Chief Execu-

tive Officer Mordechai Einhorn also announced plans to hand over day-to-day management of its provident funds (*kupot gemel*) to an outside concern. Such a move was recommended for all the banks by the Bejaki Commission to prevent conflicts of interest.

The Jerusalem Post learned yesterday that Leumi is holding advanced negotiations with the Tel Aviv

(Continued on page 9)

Juliana due here on October 14

By JOEL REEBBO
For The Jerusalem Post
Juliana, queen mother of the Netherlands, will make her first visit to Israel on October 14, Jewish National Fund officials announced yesterday.

The queen mother will arrive on a royal jet piloted by her 75-year-old husband, Prince Bernhard, and will dedicate a forest named in honour of her eldest daughter, Queen Beatrix, near the Golan junction in Galilee. She will also visit the nearby Queen Juliana forest.

The seven-day tour will be a private, and not a state, visit. JNF officials said that the 77-year-old queen mother wants to avoid ceremonies that will attract publicity.

She will not allow newsmen to accompany her.

But she will meet President Herzog, Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolek and Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat. Other high-level talks have not yet been scheduled, since her visit will coincide with the rotation of the premiership.

The queen mother has asked to see the Christian holy sites at Capernaum and to visit Kibbutz Sde Nehemia near Kiryat Shmona, founded by Dutch immigrants.

She will spend one day of Succot with a kibbutz family in the south. At the request of her husband, a former president of the World Wildlife Fund, the royal couple will be flown over Masada and the Hai-Bar reserve near Eilat.

'Vice' drops for Shamir in Tiberias

By HELGA DUDMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TIBERIAS. — Facing a battery of cameras and microphones with obvious relish and good humour, Vice Premier Shamir yesterday repeated his opposition to an international peace conference. "It can endanger peace," he said, during a tour of the city. "The Alexandria summit provided clear proof that direct negotia-

tions are the best way to achieve peace."

Asked why he had originally opposed the Camp David peace agreement with Egypt, Shamir said "I did not vote against peace. I abstained because I wanted to achieve better conditions for peace."

Shamir said that the unity government's greatest success had been the

economic programme. The first two years of the unity government had been "not easy" for him personally.

Shamir said that he might meet with the Soviet foreign minister during his forthcoming trip to the U.S.

On talks with the PLO Shamir repeated: "It is impossible to talk about peace with Arafat. Peace and Arafat are two entirely separate things."

The "vice" was already being dropped from the vice premier's title at the municipality, and the atmosphere was one of happy anticipation when Mayor Yigal Bibi presented Shamir with a certificate making him an honorary citizen of Tiberias, the last to have been so honoured was Shimon Peres.

Tiberias is considered overwhelmingly pro-David Levy, for obvious ethnic reasons, but a recent Levy appointment was unpopular here, while one by the Shamir camp was well-received.

Whatever pressures Shamir feels from within his own party, they cannot compete in murkiness with the situation among the five Herut members of the local municipal council. At the moment, they form two factions "Herut" and "Herut Loyalists" — a distinction clear to few and of interest to even fewer. Shamir's final meeting of the day was with the Herut activists.

Following the ceremony one member of the audience said to a friend, "The danger lies in the international conference." Asked by this reporter what was dangerous about the idea, he replied "It may torpedo the rotation."

Israel, U.S. reach accord on peace parley terms

Pessimism on Soviet response

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — The U.S. and Israel yesterday reached agreement on the terms for an international peace conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict which would include the Soviet Union. Both Prime Minister Peres and Secretary of State Shultz told reporters that the Soviet Union would first have to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel and ease the plight of Soviet Jewry.

Following nearly four hours of talks, Peres and Shultz also said that such a conference could not serve as a substitute for direct negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

The main point is direct negotiations, not the international umbrella," said Shultz, standing next to Peres in the lobby of the State Department's diplomatic entrance.

The secretary said that the U.S. was "willing to listen" to proposals for the possible convening of an international conference, but insisted that the Soviets would first have to demonstrate a "constructive attitude." He added: "Unfortunately, we have not seen this."

Peres, nodding agreement, said that Israel had never particularly sought an international parley. "This is an attempt to meet Jordan's request," he said.

The prime minister expressed doubt that the Soviets would accept these conditions in the near future, and Shultz was also pessimistic.

But if the Soviets were to meet the conditions, Peres said, it should be understood that an international conference would convene only for a brief plenary session after which various "geographic" subcommittees



President Ronald Reagan meeting with Prime Minister Shimon Peres at the White House yesterday. (AFP telephoto)

Reagan lauds Peres

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — President Ronald Reagan yesterday said that "no one has done more" than Prime Minister Shimon Peres to "breathe new life" into the Arab-Israeli peace process.

The president warmly praised Peres following a one-hour meeting at the White House. "There is reason for optimism and hope," Reagan declared, referring to the latest developments in the peace process.

Reagan and Peres spoke in a brief White House Rose Garden ceremony. They were accompanied by their senior aides, all of whom appeared clearly pleased by the outcome of this latest U.S.-Israeli discussion on regional and bilateral issues.

Peres proudly told Israeli reporters that Reagan had described Israel as an "ally" during their private meeting.

Publicly, the president spoke of the need for a "strong and secure" Israel as a basic condition to advancing the peace process.

Peres, who expressed Israel's deep gratitude to Reagan for his support over the past several years, insisted that any progress in getting peace negotiations off the ground required an active — but not necessarily highly-visible — U.S. role.

Peres also met separately yesterday with Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Central Intelligence Agency Director William Casey and other high officials. He is due to visit the Pentagon today for a meeting with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and with Treasury Secretary James Baker before leaving for a three-day visit to Canada. The prime minister is also to deliver a lecture

(Continued on back page)

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AMSTERDAM	15.9.86	15	25	Cloudy
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FRANKFURT	15.9.86	15	25	Cloudy
GENEVA	15.9.86	15	25	Cloudy
LONDON	15.9.86	15	25	Cloudy
MADRID	15.9.86	15	25	Cloudy
MONTREAL	15.9.86	15	25	Cloudy
NEW YORK	15.9.86	15	25	Cloudy
PARIS	15.9.86	15	25	Cloudy
ROME	15.9.86	15	25	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	15.9.86	15	25	Cloudy
TORONTO	15.9.86	15	25	Cloudy
ZURICH	15.9.86	15	25	Cloudy

For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.



THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	High/Low	High/Low	High/Low
Jerusalem	38/22	38/22	38/22
Golan	41/25	41/25	41/25
Nahariya	37/21	37/21	37/21
Safed	35/19	35/19	35/19
Haifa Port	35/19	35/19	35/19
Tiberias	35/19	35/19	35/19
Nazareth	35/19	35/19	35/19
Afula	35/19	35/19	35/19
Shomron	35/19	35/19	35/19
Tel Aviv	35/19	35/19	35/19
B-G Airport	35/19	35/19	35/19
Jericho	35/19	35/19	35/19
Gaza	35/19	35/19	35/19
Beer Sheva	35/19	35/19	35/19
Eilat	35/19	35/19	35/19

ARRIVALS

For the conference of European Jewish National Fund presidents: Dr. R. Levy, Switzerland; Mrs. B. Dabon, Norway; Mrs. M. Bachman, Norway; Mr. L. Levinson, Finland; Mr. M. Louie, Belgium; Mr. E. Kadi, France; Mr. G. Levy, Italy; Mr. S. Staven, Sweden; Mrs. S. Albeck, Germany; Dr. E. Wieser, Austria.

Demjanjuk to be charged on October 1

By MENACHEM SHALEV
For The Jerusalem Post

The Justice Ministry intends to file charges against John Demjanjuk by October 1, when the current remand order against the suspected Nazi war criminal expires.

Attorney-General Yosef Barak and State Attorney Yehonatan Blatman will meet today with the Justice Ministry team preparing the charge sheet against Demjanjuk to discuss final details of the prosecution's case. A draft of the charge sheet, hundreds of pages long, was given to Blatman on Sunday.

Sources at the Justice Ministry have dismissed reports that the investigating team is having difficulties in securing evidence and testimonies that would provide a clear-out identification of Demjanjuk as the infamous "Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka extermination camp. The sources attribute the extended period taken to prepare the charge sheet to the complexity of the case and the "mountains of evidence" which have had to be translated and processed.

But Demjanjuk's trial is not expected to start before the beginning of 1987.

The Criminal Procedure Law allows the defence 60 days for an examination of the charge sheet, and also provides for a 30-day extension.

Supreme Court Justice Ya'acov Maltz chaired state prosecutors during the last Demjanjuk remand hearing on August 24, noting that six months was a long time to keep someone in prison without charging him. "There is a limit" beyond which the court would not extend the remand, Maltz warned.

Senegal envoy in Syria

DAMASCUS (AP). — Senegalese Envoy Mustafa Cisse left Damascus yesterday after a two-day visit during which he delivered a message from Senegalese President Abdo Diouf to President Hafez Assad, the official Syrian News Agency reported. It quoted the Senegalese roving ambassador as saying his visit aimed at discussing with Syrian officials ways to strengthen Arab-African ties.

Out of the question, chief rabbi says

By HAIM SHAPIRO
and Haim

YERHAM. — Lea Shakkid, a religious teacher active in public affairs here, is determined to be the first woman to serve on a local religious council. But Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapiro told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that such a thing was forbidden.

"It's a bad thing," he said, wondering aloud what sort of woman she could be. "A woman

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Egypt launches movement to int'l conference

By YEHUDA LITANI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

CAIRO. — Egypt has begun moving forward from last week's summit in Alexandria, with Foreign Minister Ismat Abdel-Meguid having already initiated contacts with the U.S. and the PLO in the light of Israel's readiness for an international Middle East peace conference.

Egypt is to be in close communication with Israel during the next few weeks about getting the conference preparatory committee started, the foreign minister said yesterday. He is expected to leave the Egyptian capital today for New York and the forthcoming meeting of the UN Security Council, at which he plans to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Abdel-Meguid yesterday sent a letter to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz about peace efforts in the area.

In an interview given to *Mayo*, the magazine of the ruling National Democratic Party, Abdel-Meguid said that the Likud's opposition to an international conference was not a real problem. If the Likud preferred direct talks with the parties to the conflict, "I can assure them that this is what they will have within the framework of the international conference."

Egyptian officials, referring to the Likud-Alignment differences over the mooted conference, termed it "an internal Israeli problem." The Egyptians are meanwhile continuing preparations to convene the preparatory committee as soon as possible.

The editorials of the Egyptian morning newspapers follow the same line, saying that Egypt should act very quickly on the preparatory meeting to prevent "intentional delays" by Israel.

The editorials also say that the good relations between Egypt and

Jordan and the Palestinians, and the good relations between Egypt and the five members of the Security Council, will permit Egypt to start consultations over the preparatory committee.

But the opposition newspapers have attacked the Mubarak-Peres summit. The Liberal magazine *Al-Ahram* said that the summit had blown up the new bridges linking Egypt and the Arab countries. The opposition party Al-Umma (a fundamentalist Moslem party) was also very bitter about the Taba agreement. The party expressed sorrow that Egypt had agreed to discuss with Israel such a vital part of its land.

Nabil Al-Arabi, legal adviser to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and the head of the Egyptian delegation to the Taba talks, was asked yesterday what would happen if one of the agreed arbitrators refused the appointment. In such a case, the Israeli and Egyptian delegations would hold another meeting, or meetings, within 21 days to decide on a new candidate, he said.

Al-Arabi said he hoped that Israel would not use such an opportunity to delay the talks, "as it usually does." According to Al-Arabi, the two arbitrators have not yet responded to the invitation.

Reviewing the Taba talks, Abdel-Meguid said yesterday that Israel had tried to "sneak out" of an unfavourable position — at the last minute, Reuters reported from Cairo last night.

He also lauded Egyptian negotiators for getting Israel to allow the 11-nation Multinational Force and Observers, which polices the Sinai border, to take control of Taba during the arbitration period. The U.S.-organized MFO has been on the border since the Israeli withdrawal.

Peres, in U.S., blasts Israeli newspapermen

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Prime Minister Shimon Peres lashed out bitterly against Washington-based Israeli journalists yesterday, charging that they were not giving the Israeli public an accurate picture of American-Israeli relations.

Peres met the reporters at his Willard Hotel suite shortly after arriving in Washington Sunday evening. He was clearly angered by several of the reports that had been published and broadcast in advance of his visit to the U.S.

Asked whether his criticism was a "settling of accounts," the prime minister replied: "Yes."

Peres was especially upset over the Washington-dated reports in the Israeli media that he had lobbied aggressively for an invitation to visit Washington during his final days as premier prior to rotation. He insisted that President Reagan and

Secretary of State Shultz had actually urged him to come to the U.S. capital.

"So what if three ministers come to Washington," he added, referring to last week's visit by Defence Minister Rabin and next week's visit by Finance Minister Nissim. All those visits were designed to strengthen American-Israeli relations, he noted.

He rejected suggestions in the Israeli press that his Washington visit was not very important, and had merely been designed to boost his domestic political standing. In a similar vein, Peres also rejected the suggestions that he was pressing for a meeting in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. He then sought to play down the importance of any such meeting, although he confirmed that Ambassador Meir Rosenne had last Friday discussed the issue with Soviet Ambassador Yuri Dubinin.

Universities drop deposits

By BERNARD JOSEPHS

The universities last night dropped their plans to charge students a NIS 1,500 deposit, following assurances by the Council for Higher Education that the \$10 million budget cut planned for the universities would not be made.

Prof. Michael Albeck, chairman of the university presidents association,

said: "The Council for Higher Education has told us they will supply us with the total amount that we were expecting to receive this year before the cut was announced. I'm not sure of the details."

Apparently a way to provide the universities with their full budgets was found during meetings between the council and the Treasury.

'Yehoshua Cohen, Lehi man, killed Count Bernadotte'

The late Yehoshua Cohen, the former Lehi fighter who was a founder of Kibbutz Sde Boker and one of David Ben-Gurion's confidants, took part in the 1948 slaying of UN mediator Count Folke Bernadotte.

This was confirmed in Ramat Ezer's *This is the Time* television programme last night by Michael Bar-Zohar, Ben-Gurion's biographer.

Bar-Zohar said he had come

across Cohen's admission to Ben-Gurion in one of B-G's diaries while working on the biography in the 1960s. He had mentioned it in the book but had not then revealed Cohen's name.

He kept the secret for over 20 years, Bar-Zohar said. But with Cohen's death last month, he felt free to reveal the truth. Cohen had not revealed who else had taken part in the assassination, or who had ordered it.



The Ivory Coast flag was hoisted yesterday over that country's new-old embassy building in Jerusalem's Katamon Quarter. The building has been looked after by the Swiss during the years since 1973, when Ivory Coast severed its diplomatic ties with Israel, and is now returning to its former role. A spokeswoman yesterday told newsmen that an opening ceremony would be held after the ambassador arrives to take up his duties next month. (Rahamim Israeli)

Israel tells world flight body:

Legalize force against hijacking

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel yesterday demanded that the International Civil Aviation Organization recognize the use of force against air pirates as legitimate self-defence.

Transport Minister Haim Corfu said the proposal was submitted to the ICAO in advance of a conference of ISS member nations to be held on September 23 in Montreal.

"When there is no other alternative we demand that the use of force be recognized as a means of self-defence," Corfu told reporters.

The "use of force" would apply to hostage rescue operations and the killing of hijackers Corfu said. Israel had not specifically mentioned retaliatory actions against countries supporting terrorists, he said. He said the vague language of the Israeli proposal would allow certain leeway in that respect.

The minister said Israel hoped the U.S. would support the proposal "to legitimize its past and future reactions against terrorists."

U.S. planes raided Libya in mid-April in what the U.S. called retaliation for Libya's involvement in terrorism.

"Air piracy is a scourge that can be overcome. It is only a matter of will," Corfu said. "If the ICAO doesn't rise to the challenge, we will organize alternative groups that will."

He said that Libya, as well as all the Middle Eastern Arab states, were members of the ICAO.

Corfu said the West German authorities were seeking to move the El Al counter at the Frankfurt Airport to a basement as a security measure. But Israel would stop flying to Germany rather than agree to such a move, he said.

"We don't think you can fight terrorism by giving into fear. We

demand the same respect accorded every other airline," he said.

Corfu said Israel had successfully fought similar proposals made by England for Heathrow Airport. The proposals were raised after El Al counters in Rome and Vienna airports had been attacked last December when 20 people were killed.

Corfu said that in 1984, 78 people had been killed and 342 injured in 30 hijackings and 48 other acts of terrorism against civil aviation. In 1985, 415 people were killed in 28 hijackings and 28 other air terror acts, he said.

Israel shares intelligence information with other countries to prevent air piracy and providing technical information regarding security precautions, Corfu said. He also said some security officers trained by El Al were working for other companies as sky marshals.

Bar-Lev probes Suissa's accusers

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — Police Minister Bar-Lev has appointed a police officer to investigate complaints by Prisons Service Commissioner Rafi Suissa against the three officials who initiated an investigation against him.

The investigator, Nitzav Binjamin Glid, will probe Suissa's complaints that the three — Shimon Malka, the Prisons Service former spokesman, and Haim Glick and Debbie Sagi, both Suissa's former assistants — withheld important per-

sonal and official letters from Suissa.

Meanwhile, more members of the Knesset Interior Committee have taken exception to Bar-Lev's assessment of the police commissioner's investigation into Suissa's conduct, after reading the commissioner's report.

Avraham Verdiger (Morasha) yesterday joined Mordechai Virshupski (Shinui) and Dov Shilanski (Likud) in saying that the report's findings were far more serious than Bar-Lev had made them out to be at last Thursday's committee meeting.

Verdiger, who was reluctant to

express his opinion about Suissa's future as commissioner, told *The Jerusalem Post*: "In any similar incident, such findings would have meant the dismissal of the person in office. The findings are definitely very serious, but I will express my opinion at Thursday's committee meeting."

Concerning Bar-Lev's decision to investigate the complaints of the three Prisons Service officials, Virshupski said: "It's ridiculous for Bar-Lev to take action against the three. He hasn't acted against Suissa for much more serious offences."

Moda'i backers demand his return

Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Some 160 Liberal Party supporters of former finance and justice minister Yitzhak Moda'i met yesterday to demand Moda'i's inclusion in the government after rotation.

The meeting resolved that none of the party's four ministers would serve in the next government if it did not include Moda'i. MK Pinhas Goldstein, who initiated the meeting, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that the resolution would

shortly be brought to the party's council for approval.

None of the three ministers who would have to resign if the resolution is passed and implemented was at yesterday's meeting. Moda'i was there and was "visibly moved" at the support, Goldstein said.

The meeting, Goldstein said, was attended by members of all the party factions and was intended both as a show of support for Moda'i, and as the beginning of a campaign to safeguard the party's Knesset seats.

Goldstein told *The Post* that he had been assured by Vice Premier Shamir that Moda'i would return to the cabinet after rotation.

But Israel Radio reported sources close to Shamir that he had only promised to "do his utmost" and had not given a guarantee.

Speakers at the meeting lambasted Labour Party Secretary-General Uzi Baram, who said last week that Labour would not agree to Moda'i's reinstatement in the cabinet after rotation.

Navon pledges education for young Druze

Jerusalem Post Staff

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon yesterday promised that lack of means would not prevent any young Druze from studying in the university. The commitment to provide scholarship aid was made during a tour of Druze villages in Galilee.

Meeting with Druze spiritual leader Sheikh Amin Tarif at his home in Julis, Navon agreed to a request of the Druze elders to allow them to review materials on the Druze prepared for the school system. The sheikh said the review was aimed at removing factual errors and preventing publication of the community's secret religious doctrines.

Navon said that a new junior high

school would be built in Julis, and agreed to consider Tarif's request for separate classes for girls and boys aged nine and over. But Navon said that this might not be feasible where there are only small numbers of girls.

The minister also met pupils at Yarka's comprehensive school and dedicated a new school for 500 pupils at Haurif.

During the tour, the Education Ministry official in charge of the Druze sector, Salman Falah, announced that the percentage of uncertified teachers in this sector had dropped from 60 per cent in 1977 to seven per cent today. That was even better than the Jewish sector, where 10 per cent of teachers were not certified, he said.

Falah credited the improvement to intensive in-service training for teacher certification over the past seven years.

It was also announced that Druze IDF veterans who wanted to study at university would have a chance to complete their high school education and enter academic preparatory courses at Haifa University and the Technion.

Petrol bomb thrown

A petrol bomb was thrown last night at an Israeli vehicle near Kibbutz Eyal, not far from Kalkiya, but missed its target.

Attempt to stop Nakash extradition 'dangerous'

By MENACHEM SHALEV
For The Jerusalem Post

The public campaign, supported by the two chief rabbis, to prevent the extradition of William Nakash to France, is "another dangerous step in transforming the rule of law into the rule of the mob," according to emeritus professor Shneur Zalman Feller.

Feller, recognized in Supreme Court judgements as an expert on extradition law, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that the crusade for Nakash was only "fanning the flames of nationalistic antagonisms."

The Supreme Court decided last week that Nakash — wanted in France for the February 20, 1983 murder of an Arab in Besançon — could be extradited.

The Justice Ministry subsequently announced that Minister Avraham Sharir, with whom the final decision on an extradition rests, had received "hundreds of pleas" on Nakash's behalf. The ministry announcement said Sharir would not decide the matter in the near future, nor without careful consideration.

Feller lashed out sharply at the statement, which had been made, he said "even before the link on the Supreme Court decision had dried."

"Today, because of electoral considerations, we will 'consider' not extraditing murderers. Tomorrow we will decide not to investigate our own murders because some politicians may thereby gain a few votes."



Prof. Shneur Feller

Nakash supporters, including Kach activists, have been pasting posters around Jerusalem on behalf of the 25-year-old French immigrant. They maintain that the Besançon murder was a matter of "Jewish pride and self-defence." But the French extradition request says that the killing was part of a struggle between local nightclub owners.

The two chief rabbis have asked for a meeting with Sharir to plead on Nakash's behalf because of the "halachic principle of *pikuah nefesh* (a matter of life and death)."

Jerusalem Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Kolitz told *The Post* last night: "This is not a matter of politics. There is a clear danger to Nakash's life in a French prison, and one is forbidden to expose a Jew to such a danger."

Feller, who says that Sharir has "wide discretionary powers" over extradition, claims that Nakash's supporters "are trying to invent a new Jewish hero. Why don't the demonstrators on behalf of presidential pardons for the Jewish underground sell 50,000 of their 300,000 signatures to Nakash supporters? That should surely suffice."

Of the rabbis' intervention, Feller says: "The next thing we will have is kaddis and mufis pleading on behalf of their 'heroes.'"

Nakash cannot be tried for the murder before an Israeli court since at the time the offence was committed he was not an Israeli citizen.

The only precedent to the Nakash case Nakash's supporters can fall back on occurred in then premier Menachem Begin's action in 1977. Begin was then also acting justice minister and refused to allow the extradition of Reuven Pessahovitz to Switzerland, even though the Supreme Court had declared him extraditable. Alignment leaders then alleged that Pessahovitz was a contributor to the Likud.

Responsibility for killing

BEIRUT (AP). — A previously unknown group calling itself the Iraqi Al-Rafidain Islamic Movement claimed responsibility yesterday for a booby-trapped car explosion that killed an Iraqi diplomat Sunday in Karachi. The diplomat was identified as Vice Consul Nehtar Abul Al-Salam.

The Municipality of Jerusalem
mourns the passing of

**The Reverend
JOHN STANLEY GRAUEL**

an ardent and faithful friend of Israel

Teddy Kollek

In very deep sorrow, we announce the death of

Eng. ALEXANDER GLUCK

The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, September 16, 1986, at 2.30 p.m. at Holon Cemetery. We shall meet at 2.15 p.m. at the cemetery entrance.

Shiva at the home of the deceased, 98 Rehov Rimon, Neve Monosson, Tel. 03-349098.

The Family

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the United States Information Service, American Embassy invite you to hear

Stephen Birmingham, author of *Our Crowd*, speak on: *American Jewish Society: The Great Families* at the Jerusalem Theatre today at 5 p.m.

Austrian coalition dissolved over right-wing appointment

VIENNA. — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky yesterday announced an early end of the Socialist-led coalition government and advanced elections to November.

The announcement follows Saturday's election of Jörg Haider as the new chairman of the small right-wing Freedom Party, the junior coalition partner.

Vranitzky, who took over as chancellor from Socialist Party chief Fred Sinowatz on June 16, also hinted his party might favour a coalition with the opposition conservative People's Party in coming years.

Haider, 36, was selected as a party chief at a turbulent Freedom Party convention, where several party leaders failed in desperate attempts to achieve a compromise between him and outgoing chairman Norbert Steger.

Before the convention, senior

Socialist officials indicated they would be unable to continue the alliance with the Freedom Party under Haider, whom many Socialists consider a right-wing radical.

The coalition pact was scheduled to last to April 5, the end of the current four-year legislature, with parliamentary elections.

Vranitzky noted that during the Innsbruck convention "tendencies have shown up which suggest that the original foundation for the coalition government — that is, a very significant liberal element in the policy of the Freedom Party — has in fact been moved very strongly to the background."

In the April, 1983 elections, the Socialist Party gained 47.8 per cent of the votes, the conservative Austrian People's Party 43.21 per cent and the Freedom Party 5.97 per cent. The rest was divided among

other splinter groups.

Prior to the chancellor's announcement, Josef Hoesung, a prominent member who heads the powerful Construction and Timber Workers' Union, dismissed the Freedom Party as "sick in its innermost core."

"We are a healthy party," he said. "We should not go to bed with a sick party, or else we'll also get sick."

Political commentators predicted neither the Socialist Party which has been buffeted by economic and political crises in its last few years in power, nor the Opposition People's Party (OEPV), would win an overall majority in the next poll.

Opinion polls show the OEPV, out of office for 15 years, has failed to develop an attractive leadership, although the party as a whole has been ahead of the Spöe in recent months. (AP, Reuters)

Unifil's Finnish chief cuts short leave

HELSINKI (Reuters). — The Finnish commander of U.N. peace-keeping troops in Lebanon (Unifil), criticized by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac for being on leave when his troops were in trouble, broke off his holiday and returned to his headquarters in Nakura yesterday.

Major-General Gustav Haegglund left after returning to Helsinki from Finnish Lapland, where he had been spending his leave since last Friday, a Finnish general staff statement said.

Chirac, speaking in Paris Sunday, demanded the return of the Unifil commander, complaining that he had taken leave despite a series of attacks on French soldiers in Lebanon.

He also criticized Haegglund's UN superiors for allowing him to go away.

Military authorities here said in a statement earlier yesterday that Haegglund would be resuming his command immediately.

The commander issued a statement through the general staff in



Maj. Gen. Gustav Haegglund (Reuters)

Helsinki saying the situation had looked quiet when he left Lebanon.

He added that "the situation had intensified in Unifil on August 11, 1986, when a sentry killed two local inhabitants in the area of the French battalion." This had been followed

by dozens of attacks by local inhabitants, mainly against Unifil troops, but lengthy negotiations had produced a quieter state of affairs, he said.

"The situation seemed to have calmed down and there had been only one serious incident afterwards, when three French UN soldiers were killed in a mine explosion," Haegglund said in the statement.

The general said his leave had not been endorsed until UN Under-Secretary General Marrack Goulding had become closely acquainted with the situation in Unifil command after a visit to it.

Haegglund noted that his leave had been postponed several times. "It would not have been possible later because my deputy, a French brigadier general, was being replaced," he said.

In New York, UN headquarters confirmed that the Finnish commander recently went on leave because that was the only time available as his French deputy is to be rotated in October.



A person is dwarfed as she looks at Autohenge, a full-size replica of the British Stonehenge monument built with 46 crushed cars. Autohenge was built in a field 40km. east of Toronto with the same orientation to the sun as Stonehenge. (Reuters telephoto)

Arafat insists on role in int'l talks

KUWAIT (AP). — PLO leader Yasser Arafat repeated his demand that the PLO must attend any international peace conference on the Middle East, in an interview published here yesterday.

"No one can ignore the organization, and the Palestinian people will accept no other representative," said Arafat in remarks to the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Rai Al-Aam.

Arafat's comments came in the wake of the Israeli-Egyptian Alexandria summit agreement between Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shimon Peres supporting an international peace conference.

As a first step, the two leaders also agreed that a committee should be established to discuss who would attend the conference.

In the interview with Al-Rai Al-Aam, Arafat declined direct comment on the Mubarak-Peres meeting, but charged that the U.S. was trying to impose an American settlement on the organization.

"The conference is an international not an American one," Arafat said. "No one can ignore us because the PLO has observer status at the United Nations, and we attend UN meetings as representatives of the Palestinian people."

"The American side seeks an American settlement which it would call an international settlement," he added.

Arafat also said he was ready to meet face to face with any Israeli official at the UN "because that would be an acknowledgement of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination." He did not elaborate.

Yehuda Litani adds from Cairo: A ranking PLO official said yesterday that the organization would recognize UN resolutions 242 and 338 only after Israel recognized the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

In Syria, state-run Damascus Radio also charged yesterday that Peres's talks in Washington are aimed at excluding the Soviet Union from

the "so-called" Middle East peace process, despite the prime minister's agreement to work for an international peace conference.

The radio commentary said the summit agreement was "a cover to impose capitulation on the Arabs and bypass UN decisions and resolutions," the radio said.

Arafat, in his interview, also charged that Jordan's King Hussein was "destroying" the February 1985 accord with the PLO on a joint peace negotiating strategy.

He blamed the demise of the accord on the July closure of PLO offices in Amman, and Jordan's expulsion of Arafat's deputy Abu Jihad (Khalil Wazir).

"In light of the Jordanian escalation, I don't think we can deal with the Jordanian government on the basis of that agreement," he added.

It was the closest Arafat has come to confirming reports that his mainline Fatah organization had agreed to abrogate the accord, a demand by other PLO factions.

100 Cubans released in deal with U.S.

MIAMI (AP). — More than 100 Cubans, including some jailed since Fidel Castro seized power 27 years ago, arrived in the U.S. yesterday on a flight that followed two years of negotiations, U.S. officials said.

The 117 people — made up of 71 former prisoners and 46 members of their families — were one of the largest groups of Cubans to arrive in this country in years.

"Glory to God, Thanks to God," said Nery Tejera, whose 44-year-old brother, Samuel Tejera Milian, was among those listed as being on the flight from Havana to Miami International Airport.

The Cuban government kept Milian behind bars for 18 years before his release in May, she said. His wife and young son were accompanying him, she said.

The permission for the emigres to leave Cuba came after two years of negotiations between the Cuban government, the White House and the Roman Catholic Church.

President Reagan's administration had refused to take more Cuban refugees because Castro has refused to take back criminals who immigrated to Miami during a 1980 boat-lift. But three weeks ago, Reagan announced that all Cuban political prisoners jailed for more than 10 years could seek entrance to the U.S.

New Reagan drive against drug abuse

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Ronald Reagan yesterday ordered the heads of each government agency to establish mandatory drug-testing programmes for "employees in sensitive positions."

He also endorsed a house-passed measure that provides the death penalty for some drug-related offences.

"This is the Federal Government's way of just saying 'no' to drugs," the president said as he signed an executive order and sent his own legislative package to Congress, which is rushing to enact new measures to combat drug abuse before the November elections.

Officials said they could not estimate how many of the government's 2.8 million civilian employees would be affected, but some published reports have put the number as high as 1.1 million.

Reagan said he would allocate \$500 million in additional spending for law enforcement and drug interdiction efforts in the south-west border region and in the south-east.

He earmarked \$100m. to help local schools eradicate drug use and a like amount in grants to the states to enhance drug abuse treatment facilities.

One day after joining his wife Nancy in a televised address exhorting Americans to "rise up together in defiance against this cancer of drugs," Reagan proposed legislation and administrative steps that would add nearly \$900m. in additional resources to combat drug abuse, bringing the cost of all federal anti-drug programmes to \$3.2 billion for the fiscal year beginning October 1.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Typhoon Wayne's toll in Vietnam: 400 dead

BANGKOK (AP). — Typhoon Wayne, which struck northern Vietnam a week ago, tore down every house in one district, where it killed 112 people and left 60,000 homeless, the official Vietnam news agency reported yesterday.

The agency said that the overall toll taken by the typhoon in five provinces was nearly 400 people killed, more than 2,500 others injured and hundreds of thousands left homeless. Thousands of acres of the rice crop were reported destroyed.

More rain falls in flood-hit Michigan

DETROIT (AP). — More rain fell yesterday in lower Michigan, where raging floodwaters have killed at least seven people, injured at least 52, and caused more than \$58 million in damage, authorities said.

More than 3,600 people remained out of their homes because of the floods which swamped the Midwest state's lower peninsula last Tuesday through Friday.

China, Pakistan sign accord on N-energy

PEKING (AFP). — China and Pakistan yesterday signed an agreement on "cooperation in peaceful use of nuclear energy," the Foreign Ministry announced here.

The official New China News Agency said the agreement concerned "cooperation in peaceful use of nuclear energy."

Soviet submarines

NEW DELHI (AFP). — India has taken delivery of the first of an unspecified number of Kilo class Soviet submarines, a Defence Ministry spokesman said here yesterday. He declined to reveal the number bought, but an Indian news agency said Delhi has ordered six.

Thais tell tourists to stop nude frolics

BANGKOK (Reuters). — Thai authorities have told a group of West German tourists to stop shopping naked and engaging in public sex on a resort island, but arranged an excursion to a more secluded spot for those who did not want to pull up their trousers.

Police said they ordered about 180 Germans to stop frolicking nude and openly engaging in sex last week after residents of Samui Island in Southern Thailand complained the tourists were desecrating local mores and laws.

Soviet subs detected in Indonesian territory

JAKARTA (AFP). — Soviet submarines have been detected in Indonesian territorial waters recently and Soviet aircraft have often violated Indonesian airspace, a senior Indonesian military officer was quoted as saying yesterday.

The central Java commander told the Indonesian Times that Soviet submarines had probably come from the Indian naval base north of Sabang in the Nicobar Islands, which Soviet experts have been helping to build. Western sources confirmed the report.

U.S. warns Daniloff case may sink summit

WASHINGTON (AP). — White House officials warned yesterday that a planned U.S.-Soviet summit may be jeopardized unless American journalist Nicholas Daniloff is allowed to return home.

They said the longer he is held, the more it will hurt superpower relations.

White House chief of staff Donald Regan, appearing on the ABC-TV network's "Good Morning America" programme, said the Administration would continue to keep negotiations for Daniloff's full release "on a different track" from talks about a summit between leaders of the two countries.

"But if Daniloff isn't settled, it may put the summit in jeopardy," Regan said.

Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said Daniloff's detention would be the first item on the agenda when Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze confer late this week on what was to have been a summit-planning meeting.

In Jarmala, Soviet Latvia, at the start of a five-day conference billed

as an attempt to find ways to improve superpower relations, U.S. National Security Adviser Jack Matlock condemned the charges against Daniloff as an "outrage."

Matlock and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky exchanged sharp words over the case, with Petrovsky repeating Soviet accusations that Daniloff was guilty of espionage and conspired with a U.S. diplomat who, the Soviets allege, was CIA station chief in Moscow.

"Precisely because I am a responsible official of the U.S. government, I know very well that Mr. Daniloff is innocent," Matlock replied. "No amount of evidence brought forward by the Soviet side alleging the contrary is going to be accepted in the U.S.," he told 2,200 listeners, mostly Soviet officials and selected representatives of Soviet Latvia.

About 270 Americans are participating in the conference. They applauded Matlock's statement, Soviets in the open-air pavilion broke into derisive laughter.

Iran stops reprisals but Iraq refuses

NICOSIA (AP). — Iran announced yesterday it had stopped "reprisal" attacks against economic and military targets in Iraq because Iraq itself had refrained from mounting such attacks in the past two days, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency reported.

But Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said that Iran soon would retaliate for recent Iranian missile attacks on civilians in Basra and Baghdad, in a speech broadcast yesterday evening by Iraqi radio and television stations.

The Iranian statement originated with a spokesman from Teheran's war information headquarters. Iran's news agency said. The broadcast was monitored in Nicosia.

The military spokesman, who was not identified, was quoted as saying however that Iran will "not hesitate to respond to the enemy's vicious acts" if Iraq resumed its attacks.

LETTER FROM LONDON

Booze habit costlier than a 'cuppa'

LONDON. — The British worker is notorious for his predilection for tea, and for the frequency with which he drops his tools to snatch a "cuppa."

Less well documented, but far more costly, is his taste for alcohol.

According to a research project carried out at York University, some \$900 million is lost to industry annually because of alcohol-related absence. And, as Norman Fowler, secretary of state for social services, told a conference on alcohol and drug abuse in industry last week, alcohol abuse costs Britain \$2.2 billion a year.

Businessmen, said Fowler, should switch from wine to mineral water at lunchtime, and should ask themselves whether a crate of whisky is really the best Christmas present to give a client.

Financial costs apart, psychiatrist Dr. Graham Lucas pointed out that "a very high proportion of accidents at work are alcohol related." Six out of 10 people with serious alcohol problems were still at work, often undetected for years, causing three times more accidents than other workers, he said.

"The adept chronic alcoholic can manage, quite effectively, by means of various ploys, to avoid identification," said Lucas. "But he's very much at risk when any emergency crops up, when he can't think quickly, can't change gear."

Lucas called for breath or blood tests for workers in some occupations as a safety measure to counter what he called the "hidden epidemic" of alcoholism in British industry.

By David Horovitz

"Liver function tests might be required to identify the chronic alcoholic," he added, stressing that such tests could also lead to early detection of other medical problems, such as diabetes, and would thus contribute to the general health care of employees.

Train and heavy vehicle drivers, airline pilots and users of heavy machinery were groups among which such tests might be appropriate, Lucas said.

Fowler said that an estimated 750,000 people had alcohol problems, and that the British drink almost twice as much as they had done in the 1960s. He said that the government had asked the Health Education Council and other health organizations to work together and produce a policy for dealing with the problem.

Gulf Arabs see danger from nannies

BAHRAIN (Reuters). — Gulf Arab social experts want governments to curb the number of foreign nannies and what they see as their negative influence on the young.

They say employment of non-Arabs to raise children is one reason behind a "cultural invasion and gradual erosion of Islamic values."

Unofficial estimates say there are about 1.5 million foreign maids and nannies in the Gulf region — one to every 10 people. Most of them come from Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Philippines.

At a recent seminar in Bahrain on the issue of foreign nannies, the experts from social and labour ministries of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) stressed the need to find ways to restrict the number of foreign nannies and preserve Islamic values.

The GCC groups Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

"New laws have to be issued to regulate the employment of foreign nannies and maids...those who wish to come to the Gulf should be made acquainted with our traditions and language," the experts said at the end of a four-day meeting.

They proposed social programmes for Gulf families aimed at helping "avoid the dangerous and negative influence of foreign nannies" as well as coordination among GCC official bodies to "counter the negative effects of the phenomenon."

The experts called for public and private sector financing of day-care schools and kindergartens for children of working parents. They also urged strict medical checks on foreign workers, blamed by health officials for bringing diseases like malaria, tuberculosis and typhoid to the region.

At the root of the experts' concern is a rapid social change and an increase in child delinquency and

crime which accompanied the wealth brought by the oil boom.

The "foreign nanny" phenomenon has long been debated in the local press, where employment agencies regularly advertise the ease and low cost of recruiting foreign manpower, especially from Asia. An Asian maid or nanny receives a monthly salary of about \$150-180.

Surveys of a sample of UAE families found that each family had more than two maids or nannies. A 1983 survey said the ratio in Bahrain was one to 10 families, and in Oman one for every 237 families.

A report by the Bahrain-based Follow Up Bureau for Gulf Arab States, which coordinates social and labour policies of the GCC states and Iraq, said that different religious and social beliefs and norms and a high level of illiteracy among the nannies and maids added to the urgency of dealing with the situation.

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Ill-treatment claimed in areas

Amnesty International: Israel ignores complaints

By MENACHEM SHALEV

For the Jerusalem Post

Amnesty International yesterday published allegations of torture and ill treatment of prisoners in the territories by Israeli security forces. Similar complaints were made about the South Lebanese Army's behaviour in South Lebanon.

The world-wide human rights organization claims, in a report released internationally, that Israel has ignored appeals to investigate the allegations and publish the results of such a probe.

The report presents testimonies by former prisoners on torture they had been subjected to at Khiam, a detention camp in south Lebanon run by General Antoine Lahad's Southern Lebanese Army "under Israeli supervision".

It also details allegations of torture made by Adnan Mansour Ghanem, a suspected terrorist, who was deported to Jordan last February 10, after being held for three months at Gaza prison.

Sources at the Justice Ministry told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that the ministry was "making an effort" to complete, "within a short time", an investigation into allegations that Ghanem's lawyer submitted in February.

An IDF spokesman said allegations about the camp might be referred to the SLA, since the Justice Ministry has no jurisdiction in that area.

Attorney Yehoshua Shifman, of the Association for Civil Rights in Israel, told *The Jerusalem Post* that he had written to Defence Minister Rabin on December 30, 1985 citing earlier Amnesty reports of the maltreatment of prisoners at Khiam. But, he said, he had received no reply.

Amnesty says that detainees at the camp are denied any judicial process, are not formally charged, and have no access to representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Over 200 people, "including teenagers, women and old

men," are held at Khiam, the report says.

The organization also claims to have received reports during the past year from a number of former detainees who have alleged that they were hooded, beaten, given electric shocks and suspended for hours from a cross bar during interrogations at Khiam.

One ex-detainee, the report says, claimed that he was tortured by members of the SLA, but that they were "supervised by Israelis who asked the questions and gave instructions."

Amnesty says that this detainee claims that for most of the six or seven days of his interrogation, "he was hooded with a thick black canvas bag and his hands were tied behind his back. He was kicked all over the body and beaten with fists and a thick electric cable. On a number of occasions he was taken from his cell and, still hooded and handcuffed, he was stripped and soaked with water and subjected to electric shocks. Electrodes were applied to all parts of his body, including the testicles (but not the face)."

The ex-detainee also reportedly said that on three different occasions, usually after the electric shock treatment he was taken outside and suspended by his handcuffed wrists from a cross bar for three to five hours.

"In this position, he was kicked and beaten and soaked with cold water," the report said. "The hairs on his chest and arms were pulled out, his nipples were squeezed and his skin burnt with cigarettes," it continued. The man said that during his first week he was taken to a hospital in Marjayoun, South Lebanon, and "treated by Israeli doctors."

Amnesty claims that the case of Ghanem reflects "many other reports from territories occupied by Israeli forces."

Ghanem, 41, spent 17½ years in prison for terrorist activities before he was released in the May, 1985 prisoner exchange with Ahmed Jib-

ril's organization. He was detained again last December on suspicion of renewing his PLO activities.

Ghanem's lawyer filed three complaints of torture and ill-treatment with the Shin Bet (General Security Service) and various military legal advisers.

Ghanem alleges that he was hooded and strangled. "My hands were in cuffs behind my back. I was made to lie on the floor, a Security Service interrogator sat on my legs and another strangled me, winding the bags around my neck."

He claims that he was sometimes interrogated while naked and was subjected to seven or eight ice-cold showers a day.

Ghanem describes how, when he was not being interrogated, he was forced to stand for long periods with his hands tied behind his back to a plumbing pipe with a hood over his head. As a result, he claims, he could sleep for only brief stretches of time. At a court appearance, he claimed that he had slept only four times in 15 days.

After complaining of the tortures in court, Ghanem claims, he was told by a Shin Bet man that "now they would show him what beatings were." His head was covered with a bag and he was beaten all over his body, he said.

"After that, he was taken to another room with a bag over his head" and beaten on the middle section of his head with a blunt instrument, the Amnesty report says.

Ghanem also claims: "An interrogator ordered me to crawl before him on all fours. When I resisted, he sprayed gas into my mouth and used force to make me kneel down." He said he was told that if he failed to admit his guilt he would end in an insane asylum.

The Amnesty statement says that although the Red Cross is allowed access to prisoners in the territories, its reports to the authorities — and the authorities' replies — remain confidential.

TV worried over second channel

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israel Broadcasting Authority is worried that a second television channel, looming ever closer, may finish off the existing channel.

Deputy IBA chairman David Admon, who, as an advertising man, should know, yesterday warned his colleagues that sponsors of programmes on Israel Television, would move over to the commercial channel, preferring to advertise rather than sponsor. He also predicted that advertising budgets would be moved from radio to commercial television, so that the IBA would lose on both fronts. In Admon's view the IBA's only income would be from licence fees, which barely cover salaries.

IBA director-general Uri Porat appealed to the plenum to urge the government to delay legislation on

the second channel, but observes doubt that the plenum will heed him.

Noting the first signs of what he called "a communications jungle," acting IBA director Haim Yavin called for intensified public supervision of the second channel. With cable television likely to be legalized soon, and having regard to pirate stations broadcasts from neighbouring countries and the advent of direct satellite transmission, Yavin said he could visualize a communications scene similar to Italy, where viewers can tune into 600 stations. Israel could face a pornographic invasion, he warned.

The plenum hears with some relief that veteran television newsman Ya'acov Achimeir had been chosen as *Mabat* newscast editor representing most shades of the political spectrum. The decision was unanimous.

after some reservations had been resolved, and Achimeir's record of professional objectivity obviously stood him in good stead.

There was only one other contestant for the job: Arab affairs expert Victor Nahmias. Aware that he stood no chance against Achimeir, Nahmias presented his candidature so that he could meet the selection panel and tell them that he has been pacing the corridors of Television House for the past two years without being assigned a regular beat. Whenever he comes up with a story, it is said, he is told that it is not his province.

Two other managerial appointments made yesterday will move Yaron London to the head of IBA's drama department, and Gideon Dori to the post of director of documentaries and talk show.

Children comprise 35 per cent of road accident victims

By YITZHAQ OKED

TEL AVIV. — Well over one-third of road fatalities and injuries in the first eight months of 1986 were children, Transport Minister Haim Corfu told a press conference yesterday.

In that same period, he said, more people were killed in more road accidents than during the similar period last year. Road deaths rose from 251 to 271 (8 per cent). He said there had been a 12.7 per cent increase in the number of accidents, but could not give the absolute figures.

The number of those seriously

injured on the roads increased from 2,068 to 2,149 (3.9 per cent), and of those lightly injured, from 10,169 to 11,425 (12.3 per cent).

Corfu blamed this year's gloomier picture on: a police failure to enforce traffic laws as severely as in the past, fewer road safety campaigns, and a 15 per cent increase in the number of vehicles on the roads.

Each year between 80,000 and 90,000 new drivers get licences, the minister said. The drop in the price of petrol and the rise in bus fares during the past year have put more private cars on the roads, he said.

Hebron woman buried at night

By JOEL GREENBERG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Hebron woman shot to death on Sunday as she tried to slit the throat of a soldier at the Machpelah Cave was buried late that night in a funeral that only immediate family members were allowed to attend, Palestinian sources said yesterday.

The sources said the woman, Miasar Jamil Amr, 35, a mother of ten, had been pregnant. They said some of her relatives had served jail terms for criminal offences.

Israeli sources yesterday said that security forces had feared unrest in Hebron after the killing, but the criminal reputation of the woman's family had apparently precluded demonstrations of support.



Hugo Armann, the Wehrmacht sergeant, plants a tree yesterday in the Avenue of Righteous Gentiles.

Wehrmacht sgt. — Righteous Gentile

By ERNIE MEYER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Yad Vashem yesterday added a regimental sergeant-major in the Wehrmacht to its list of Righteous Gentiles. Hugo Armann personally saved the lives of six Jews and was indirectly responsible for saving another 35 to 40 during World War II.

Armann, a Hauptfeldwebel at 25, had been sent from the Russian front to the rear echelon with frostbite and kidney trouble. In February 1942, he was stationed at Baranovichi in Belorussia, in charge of a unit assigning train seats to soldiers going on leave from the eastern front.

In this position he had free access to all units stationed in the area, including those of the SD (security service) and the SS.

Jews from the Baranovichi ghetto and the nearby labour camp worked for the Germans. In her written testimony to Yad Vashem, Sara Czazkes Manishevitz, now of Baltimore, described how Armann had three times saved her life.

As a girl of 19, Sara worked in Armann's house. "He was a very noble, exceptionally good man, who helped Jews," she wrote. "During two 'actions,' when Jews were selected for execution, he saved me and other Jews working for him. After the third 'action' he could no longer protect me. He gave me his personal pistol and helped me, my father, my sister and brother-in-law and two other Jews to escape to the partisans."

Armann contacted the partisans with the help of Edward Chacze, now deceased, a Pole who was one of the earliest to be honoured by Yad

Vashem as a Righteous Gentile.

The German managed to reach Manishevitz's brother-in-law, Dr. A. Sternfeld, who was the physician at the labour camp, by asking permission to be examined by him.

Sternfeld, 69, now living in Tel Aviv, was effusive in his praise of Armann's courage when he spoke at the modest ceremony and tree-planting at Yad Vashem yesterday.

When the citation had been read, Armann said, in a mixture of German and English, "This is the high point of my life... For my generation there is no forgiveness, regardless of whether we were legally guilty or innocent."

Armann criticized attempts at *Verdrængung*, (pushing German misdeeds out of memory). "Anybody who wanted to see could see," he insisted.

Many people had known about the concentration camps, about Kristallnacht; they had seen their Jewish neighbours wearing the yellow star and being taken to the railway stations. "Everybody knew the Jews weren't being shipped to paradise," he said.

Visibly moved, Armann concluded: "I did little, but if many had done their 'little,' it would have added up to much."

Armann was born in the village of Rauenstein in Thuringia, where his father was a baker. He studied to be a teacher and later became headmaster of an elementary school.

His was a traditional Protestant home, he told *The Jerusalem Post*, and his father had had many Jewish friends from nearby Coburg and Eisenfeld, but there had been no Jews in his village. His father-in-law — he

married in 1943 — was a Lutheran pastor.

"I'll never understand how my country allowed itself to be misled by those Nazi loudmouths," Armann said.

Armann described how, at one stage during his contact with the Baranovichi Jews, he had hidden 10 rifles and a quantity of ammunition under the back seat of his car and had then driven it to the garage where Jewish slave labourers worked in order to help their escape to the partisans.

"During that period I was in a quandary. On the one hand there was my duty to be a *mensh* (decent human being); on the other hand I was intent on surviving the war," he said. He stressed that any of the 10 men under him, who were aware of his activities on behalf of the Jews, could have denounced him. But none did.

His superior officer, a hefty Swabian captain, had once told him during a drinking bout about the next planned SS "action." The captain had known nothing of his activities.

The well-documented case of Austrian Wehrmacht sergeant Anton Schmidt, who was executed for supplying weapons to Jews, makes it quite clear that Armann's activities certainly endangered his life.

Armann was later wounded on the western front. Soon after the end of the war, Manishevitz contacted him, and he visited her, Sternfeld and other survivors at a displaced persons camp. They have been in touch ever since. Armann and his daughter Barbara are here as guests of the Sternfeld family.

Exodus Gentile crewman to be buried today

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Rev. John Stanley Grauel, the only non-Jewish volunteer on the illegal immigrant ship *Exodus*, is to be buried today in Jerusalem.

A Methodist minister, Grauel became a Zionist supporter after meeting David Ben-Gurion at a conference in Princeton, New Jersey, in 1945, when he was 27.

Two years later, he became a crew member of the *Exodus*.

The ship dramatised the struggle for a Jewish state when its more than 4,500 passengers — all of them survivors of the Holocaust — battled British troops who had intercepted the ship en route to Haifa.

The plight of the *Exodus* refugees continued to make headlines as they were forcibly transferred to three transports and taken to Marseilles. There, the French government refused to disembark them against their will, and they were finally taken to Hamburg in the British zone of occupied Germany, where they were forcibly disembarked and placed in displaced persons camps.

Grauel spent seven months on the *Exodus*, where the refugees knew him as "Letzgo," because he had no common language with them and this was his most often used expression. Grauel testified about the



The Rev. John Stanley Grauel (Ya'acov Levi)

voyage at United Nations hearings prior to the decision on the partition of Palestine and establishment of the State of Israel.

After the declaration of the state, Grauel raised money for arms to be smuggled in during the War of Independence.

He continued to work on behalf of the State of Israel and was received by such leaders as Ben-Gurion, Golda Meir, Chaim Weizmann and Moshe Sharett. He spoke about

Israel to Jewish and non-Jewish groups alike and regularly appeared to retell his experiences for B'nai B'rith youth summer camps.

In his later years, and aided by his longtime pupil and associate, Saliba Sarsar, a Jerusalem Christian Arab, he worked for greater understanding between Jews, Christians and Muslims.

After Grauel's death in New York on September 6, aged 68, Sarsar appealed to the State of Israel and to various Jewish groups to remind them of an often repeated promise made to Grauel that he would be buried in Jerusalem.

But the promise was unrecorded and Israel had no official procedure for recognizing the contributions of non-Jews who helped in the establishment of the State, although Knesset Member Dov Shilansky had been working on a proposal to give official recognition to Grauel's work.

In response to Sarsar's request, the B'nai B'rith World Centre in Jerusalem decided to organize the Jerusalem burial. The United Jewish Appeal in New York is to pay the cost of bringing the body here.

Grauel is to be buried at 10:30 this morning in the Protestant cemetery in Rehov Emek Refaim in Jerusalem's German Colony.

Jewish philanthropist gets top CBS job

By WALTER RUBY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Laurence Tisch — a long-time leader of the Jewish community who helped build a tiny resort hotel into a \$1.7 billion a year conglomerate — added another feather to his cap last week. He gained control of the largest television network in the U.S.

Tisch was named acting chief executive officer of CBS Inc. in a palace coup he staged last Wednesday at a company board meeting. The 63-year-old Tisch, chairman of Loews Corp., breached the palace walls by buying up 25 per cent of the network's stock and that, in turn, allowed him to dethrone Chief Executive Thomas Wyman.

Tisch will serve as CEO now until a permanent replacement can be found.

Meanwhile, William S. Paley, the 84-year-old founder of CBS who ran the company until turning it over to Wyman three years ago, will return to direct involvement in CBS's affairs as acting chairman.

The upheaval at CBS was announced at the end of the CBS Evening News Wednesday night. The normally suave and phlegmatic CBS anchor, Dan Rather, looked

nervous and distracted as he looked into the camera and offered an ad lib report: CBS Chairman Wyman was "out." Paley would return as temporary chairman and that "Larry Tisch" would become CEO.

There was widespread jubilation at CBS News over Tisch's rise to power and Wyman's overthrow. There had been a strong feeling in the news division that since Wyman's takeover its quality had suffered as management pressed for the adoption of show biz techniques and values.

Last week, CBS correspondent Mike Wallace told *The New York Times* that Paley's return to the network was also welcomed by the staff. "To have the man who built the thing in the first place back in charge, everyone will welcome that," he said.

Paley himself praised Tisch, saying, "Larry has not only proven his extraordinary ability as a businessman... but most important, he shares the values and principles that have guided CBS throughout the period of its growth."

Ironically, it was Wyman who invited Tisch to buy large blocs of CBS stock two years ago when the network was in the midst of fending off

two unfriendly take-over offers. The first came from the right-wing senator from North Carolina, Jesse Helms, who urged fellow conservatives to buy CBS stock to gain control of the network and put an end to its alleged left-wing bias. Then, Ted Turner, a media mogul who founded and controls Cable News Network, made an unsuccessful effort to buy CBS. Tisch was seen by Wyman and other managers as a "white knight," whose purchases of large blocs of CBS stock would save the company from the predatory efforts of Helms and Turner. Tisch agreed to play the role, with a vengeance.

As he began to become familiar with CBS's operations, Tisch who has made his reputation as a tight-fisted, cost-cutting businessman, became disenchanted with the way Wyman and his team were running the company. During the past year, CBS has lost its No. 1 position among the three networks in terms of audience share to NBC, and the CBS Evening News, which has been enthroned as the most popular news programme for nearly 20 years, slid back into a virtual tie with NBC and ABC. The CBS Morning News had such low ratings in comparison with NBC's *Today* show and ABC's *Good Morning America*, that it was cancelled

altogether. Last year, CBS lost money for the first time in its history.

As Tisch bought more and more CBS stock, moving him closer to a position in which he had a controlling stake, Wyman struck back, stating publicly at a cocktail party that Tisch's involvement in UJA-Federation and other pro-Israel causes might compromise the independence of reporting of CBS-News on the Middle East. Wyman's allegations are said to have angered Tisch and his allies, and reinforced Tisch's determination to dump Wyman as soon as possible.

Sources close to Tisch declined all comment on inquiries as to whether Tisch is satisfied with CBS's reporting on Israel and the Middle East, or whether Tisch plans to get involved in monitoring news coverage to ensure objectivity.

One pro-Israel media critic, Peter Goldman, executive director of Americans For a Safe Israel, urged Tisch to fire key CBS news personnel including anchorman Dan Rather. He noted that when the U.S. marines took up positions in Lebanon in 1983, Rather had remarked during a news broadcast, "At least there will be an army in Lebanon that doesn't kill children."

Haifa scraps its British port cranes

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — One of the last vestiges of the British presence in the port here, two cranes, over 50 years old, are being sold for scrap.

The cranes, weighing some 25 tons each, with a lifting capacity of five tons, were made in Britain and were the first to be installed in the port when it was opened by the British high commissioner 53 years ago.

Until a few years ago they were in constant use. But then, no longer operative, they became a major obstruction on the cargo jetty at the eastern end of the port.

"We didn't get round to figuring out a way of getting rid of the cranes. But now, at last, we've launched a special effort to get them cleared out of the port," the deputy port manager in charge of operations, Gideon Shamir, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

The job was tendered to a contractor who, with the aid of the port's giant floating crane, Samson, maneuvered the cranes onto their sides for cutting up into manageable sections.

The metal is being sold to Acre's Steel City for recycling. Shamir estimates that despite the high cost of the dismantling operation and the low price of scrap, "We'll come out a little ahead in the end." Thus the sturdy old cranes, which have lifted millions of tons of imports and exports, will be paying their own way all the way to the smelting ovens.

The port was built by the British Mandatory government as a link in the chain of strategic British installations on the route to India. It was primarily intended to serve Britain's Mediterranean fleet and handle Iraqi oil which was then piped to Haifa.



The Municipal Youth Band is to give a special free concert at 5 p.m. on Thursday in the Rebecca Crown auditorium at the Jerusalem Theatre in memory of its founder, Yohanan Boehm, on the 30th day after his death. The concert is being sponsored by the Jerusalem Municipality, the Israel Broadcasting Authority, *The Jerusalem Post* (whose Music Editor he was), the Jerusalem Foundation, and the Alyn Hospital. (David Rubinger)

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Tourists to France to get visas there

TEL AVIV. — Israelis going to France during the next two weeks will receive a visa upon arrival, an Air France spokeswoman said here yesterday.

The airline's offices were swamped with calls from worried Israelis intending to visit France in the next few days, following French Premier Jacques Chirac's announcement on Sunday night that foreign visitors would need entry visas.

Chirac's statement came in the wake of terrorist attacks in Paris in the past 10 days. All foreigners, except citizens of the European Community nations and Switzerland, will now need entry visas.

More detailed instructions on visa application procedures are expected within two weeks, the spokeswoman said.

Convicted drug dealer throws book at judge

TEL AVIV (Iim). — A convicted drug dealer yesterday threw a heavy book at Judge Victoria Ostrovski-Cohen in the Tel Aviv District Court, wounding her in the forehead. She had just sent Avner Moyal, 26, of Givatayim, to jail for six years for dealing in a dangerous drug. His accomplice, Yigal Mizrahi, 33, of Ramat Gan, was given a 3½-year sentence, with an additional two years suspended.

Immediately after being struck by the book, Judge Ostrovski-Cohen retired to her chambers and ordered the district attorney to charge Moyal. Yesterday's was the second attack on the judge in the past few days.

State blocks import of Turkish workers

An attempt by unnamed private businesses to bring in low paid, unskilled workers from Turkey was blocked recently by the state Employment Service, it was announced yesterday.

Service head Baruch Haklai said that the policy was to permit the entry of foreign workers only for essential jobs in export industries, which cannot be filled locally.



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Marathon – and a surprise along the way

Nancy Datan / Special to The Jerusalem Post

ON AUGUST 9, 1986, we ran the Paavo Nurmi Marathon in Hurley, Wisconsin, an astonishing experience in every way.

I am a graduate of the University of Chicago, whose most remarkable chancellor, Robert Maynard Hutchins, was noted for dropping football and for having remarked of himself, "Whenever I feel the urge to exercise, I lie down until it passes." A maxim I took for my own just three years ago. What's more, his hilly course led *Runner's World* to rate the Paavo one of the 10 most difficult marathons in the world – but we didn't learn that until we reached Hurley, a five-hour drive from our home in Green Bay, a distance that discourages one from simple turning around and going back home.

Last, but certainly not least for a first-time marathoner, the timing of this ordeal was just 10 days after we returned from a month in Israel, a trip we calculated (when we got up the nerve) consumed a total of 30 hours' travel time.

Run hills, our local running guru advised us when we picked up entry forms for the Paavo and asked him how to prepare for our first marathon. We'll be in Jerusalem for a month, we told him; we'll run in the mountains of Judah.

And so we did, from one chapter to another out of my life on that first

morning, from the apartment in Beit Hakerem up Rehov Hehahut, up up Herzl and into Kiryat Hayovel, to Shikun Sela in Rehov Hantke, my first home in Jerusalem. But the air of the mountains is pure as wine only in song now; the city has grown and the number of cars has grown ever more; running along Herzl Boulevard is like running in Los Angeles, about which it is said that only five days in the city is enough to darken the lungs on autopsy. Where do people run?

In the Jerusalem forest, we were told. Up Herzl at dawn, before the rush hour, and down the road that circles Yad Vashem, and from there into the forest, along the narrow one-way road that offers everything to the runner: clear air, hills, and the occasional swift bus, generally just at the point where the shoulder of the road has disappeared, ensuring a constant supply of adrenalin. Sure enough, that was where the runners were, and that became our training route.

One Sabbath run brought us home through Beit Hakerem past the school that had been home to my daughters through third and fifth grade. On Sabbath, we discovered, there is a group that *davens* somewhere in or near the school: it was sunrise, and the sounds of prayer lifted to the heavens, an unfamiliar

joy this year in Jerusalem where I have come to associate the strict observance of the Sabbath with the burning of bus stations and the endless debates over who is a Jew.

WHO IS A JEW? It's the wrong question for those of us – and there are many more than might be supposed – who live on the margins of the Diaspora, in our small towns and cities, surrounded by Christmas trees and Easter bunnies. We are the Jews.

I left Israel in 1973 with three children and came to West Virginia University, in Morgantown, a small city where women and children were safe from urban blight, but Jews were scarce. That year the school's annual Christmas Pageant became a Winter Festival, through the efforts of my daughters, who refused to sing Christmas carols.

The following year, a junior-high school assignment to write about "Christmas in Palestine" brought a letter of maternal protest which invoked the Anti-Defamation League, and that in turn brought a rare apology from a teacher who said, "Your daughter isn't the first Jewish student I've taught, and I'll never know how many times I've hurt a child because this is the first time anyone has said anything to me about it."

Later, a colleague whose blackboard sprouted anti-Semitic cartoons one semester explained: "I'm a Southern Jew. I guess I learned to duck."

In Morgantown High School, a biology teacher asked my daughter's class on the day following the final episode of the mini-series Holocaust, "All right, who wants to go to the showers?" No reprimand was ever issued.

On the eve of Rosh Hashana the principal himself announced over the loudspeaker, "Happy New Year to all my Jewish students – but you will be counted absent tomorrow," absences counted toward a total of five

that force the student to take a punitive three-hour examination, a measure intended to prevent truancy, irrelevant for the Jews, who all made the honour roll. Indeed, a violation of state law, as a small delegation of parents attempted to point out to the principal and his staff, who replied that it would not be possible to observe everyone's holidays – "after all, some people around here consider the start of the deer-hunting season to be a holiday."

THE MOVE TO WISCONSIN brought a different test of faith on Rosh Hashana.

Students at the university could not be compelled to meet classes on religious holidays; faculty, however, were not permitted to mark them. This was explained as a result of the "complete separation of church and state" represented by the Wisconsin system, which did not quite account for the fact that the winter semester always ended just before Christmas, never just afterward. If one missed a class, it was one's obligation to provide an "alternative experience."

My students had the experience of taking a class which was cancelled on the Jewish High Holy Days, an alternative to the near-monthly monopoly of Christendom in North-east Wisconsin.

Near, but not quite total. Spring semester began with a handwritten invitation from a student to come to the synagogue for Purim services – a wonderful, heartwarming gesture; a perfect holiday, the holiday when we remember that it was said to a Persian king that there were abroad and about in the land a peculiar people whose ways were not the king's ways, and therefore it did not profit the king to suppress them. They were the Jews. We are the Jews.

My student is glad of a chance to invite a professor to worship at the synagogue, and the professor is grateful for the invitation.

"Who is a Jew?" is a question of

luxury, which can be asked only when there are enough Jews around to split hairs over it. It's part of our month in Israel, a question for the headlines, the editorials, and the letters column of *The Jerusalem Post*.

WHEN THE MONTH is over, it's back home to Green Bay and the

vice a year ago brought letters advising the Jews to "quit crying about the Holocaust" and to "forgive and forget," all letters that assured the reader that the writers were not in any way anti-Semitic. Soon we'll have a large directory of non-anti-Semites in northeastern Wisconsin.

And then it's the afternoon of August 8, and we are heading north

Living on the margins of the Diaspora, in small towns surrounded by Christmas trees.

Press-Gazette.

Here the headlines report that the Packers are considering moving their training camp away from the city of Green Bay. On the editorial page, the national columnist James Kilpatrick dismisses as a "straw-man charge" the fact that Justice William Rehnquist twice bought houses with restrictive covenants in the deeds of sale, and belatedly advised the Senate Judiciary Committee of a 1974 letter from his lawyer to another lawyer in which the "anti-Jewish clause" was mentioned.

My guess, Kilpatrick assures his readers, is that Rehnquist never even glanced at the letter. Let's confirm him as chief justice without further delay.

And in the letters column of August 6 the caption "Not anti-Semitic" introduces a letter from one of the *Press-Gazette* regulars. He quotes Hannah Arendt on rabbinical law in Israel – inaccurately, as a response from someone in the Jewish community will point out; notes that she remarked on the similarity between Israeli law and the Nazi Nuremberg laws, and concludes, "I have never been an anti-Semite and despise those who are."

We've missed the beginning of this dispute, but we retrieve it from the pile of newspapers that arrived while we were in Israel. We began to keep a file of such letters after an ecumenical Holocaust memorial ser-

for our improbable adventure. The Paavo Nurmi Marathon twists through the small towns of Iron county, Wisconsin, from Upson to Hurley, 26 miles, 385 yards.

Each portion of the run is an adventure unto itself: the start in Upson, the entire town awake at 7:30 to cheer us into the dawn; the county road that dips into the great North Woods; the highway that takes us through Pence and Montreal and Gile; and the last long stretch on County C before heading up, the hills to the finish line in Hurley.

Three hundred twenty runners registered for his race and only two hundred fifty finished it; I wonder how many lost their nerve or their legs on County C. Aid stations every three miles offer sponges, water, Gatorade; unofficial aid stations on people's front lawns in Montreal and Gile hearten the weary runner.

And on County C, in the middle of nowhere, a table with glasses of ice water waits by a solitary house. Rosenberg, says the mailbox. But surely not a Jew, not here in the middle of nowhere! Still, a radio plays music in the Saturday morning and we are reminded of our glorious Sabbath in Jerusalem and we take our water and go on and finally we reach Highway 51 and we know we're going to finish this marathon.

It isn't quite that easy: these are

the last six miles and they hurt, but our running guru had told us: "You'll know you've reached Hurley when you see the cemetery at the top of the last hill." And we thought of the vast memorial to the dead which we ran past in Jerusalem, and here was the Hurley cemetery, the last hill, and we were turning on to Silver Street and there was the finish line and our names were called out. "It's Nancy Datan and Dean Rodeheaver, let's bring them in." And an entire town – and the rest of the runners, for we were nearly the last to finish – cheered us in as though we had finished first.

WE PHOTOGRAPHED landmarks from our first marathon on our way out of town.

Banners welcoming marathoners, billboards declaring Hurley to be the home of the Paavo Nurmi Marathon – and the cemetery that marked that final hill. But we discovered that there were two cemeteries, not one: the larger holds the Catholic dead of Hurley, in graves marked by statues of Mary and Jesus.

Beside it stands a smaller, fenced cemetery, the cemetery runners see as they come up that last hill, and the names of the dead are graven in Hebrew or Yiddish. "The Sharkey Zedek Cemetery," announce the metal gateposts. A small group of the Jewish dead of the Wisconsin North Woods sleep quietly on the road to the Paavo Nurmi Marathon finish line, and their names and memories stirred two of the runners, who had strengthened their lungs, legs, and hearts on the Mountain of Remembrance in Jerusalem.

It is hard to imagine anyone asking, "Who is a Jew?" in Hurley, Wisconsin, population 2,100. But there they are, with water for the thirsty and a final milestone for the weary.

The writer is professor of human development at the University of Wisconsin – Green Bay.

Opening doors, closing gaps in Brazil

Skye Morrison / Special to The Jerusalem Post

THERE ARE only 120,000 Jews in Brazil. But "ask any taxi driver and he'll tell you there are millions of us!" according to Rabbi Roberto Graetz.

Rabbi Graetz, 39, from Argentina, studied in the U.S. for eight years. He was ordained in 1972 by the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. After graduating, he returned to Argentina and then moved to Rio in 1981.

There are only three or four functioning congregations in Rio, although there are as many as 20 synagogues listed in the phone book. Most have simply died out, as fewer and fewer Jews take part in religious affairs. Graetz is the only non-Orthodox synagogue in the city. He estimates that 80 per cent of the community does not belong to any synagogue.

Of the 60,000 Jews in Rio de Janeiro, there are no more than 6,000 Jews in all the synagogues put together on Yom Kippur, out of whom 2,000 come to his.

Graetz says there is very little Jewish religion in Brazil and even less Jewish culture. "The important thing is the social grouping that we call Jews. It's important to the parents that their children go to private school with other Jewish kids. It's not important that the school teach Jewish subjects."

"The issue has very much to do with class structure. The Jews have their Jewish schools not because they want their kids to learn a hell of a lot about Judaism, but because they want their kids to be protected from the rest of the society. That's the reality. It's a sad reality but that's what it's all about here."

The Jews of Brazil are primarily of German, Polish, Russian and Egyptian origins. They arrived in four waves, first appearing in substantial numbers at the end of the 19th century, then entering Brazil during the two world wars and again in the mid-1950s.

"Many Jews came to Brazil because other doors were closed to them. The U.S. was closed and the British had closed Erez Yisrael with the White Paper," Graetz said.

The older European Jews didn't want to make waves in society because they didn't feel really established in Brazil. However, Graetz said, the second- and third-generation Jews feel more secure in their identity as Brazilians and, therefore, feel more free to speak out.

"The Jewish community is not just moving to the left but it's moving out. It's moving into the open and showing itself. The old leadership was very introverted, very quiet," the rabbi said.

The new president of the Jewish federation, Dr. Ronaldo Gomlevsky, is a prime example of the drastic shift occurring in the community. Gomlevsky is the president of a government-owned dredging company, a lawyer, father of two sons and husband to a psychiatrist. At 37 he claims to be the youngest Jewish leader in the world.

It is the first time in the history of the Jewish federation in Rio that a president has been elected. All previous presidents had been appointed by the one leaving office. When almost 10,000 Jews turned out to mark their ballots, Gomlevsky received 73 per cent of the vote.

Gomlevsky's central approach to

change is to generate dialogue between the Jewish and non-Jewish communities. One of his projects has been to organize trips to Israel, where important Brazilian politicians and writers are taken on a tour of the country. The Brazilian Jewish community pays for their plane tickets and the Israel government pays for the hotel, food and travel expenses involved.

"The biggest problem that I face is to break down the wall that the Jews and non-Jews together have created," he said. "These trips to Israel are a big part of breaking down the wall."

Both Gomlevsky and Rabbi Graetz consider themselves Zionists, but of a somewhat different breed. "I think I'm in favour of a new definition of Zionism, not the definition that has been pushed in Latin America forever," said the rabbi. "A definition that includes Israel as the Jewish homeland but also gives Jews the right to live anywhere. There can be a strong Israel and also a strong Diaspora. It's never been good for the Jews to put all their cookies in one basket."

Both leaders agree that Israel should give up all of the administered areas to the Palestinians. Graetz said, "It's not just a humanitarian issue for me but also a geopolitical one. By the year 2000 the Jews will be a minority in Israel if they don't let the Palestinians have their own state." Gomlevsky agreed, saying, "Israel must find a way to make peace not only with the Palestinians but with all the Arab countries surrounding it."

The Brazilian Jews have a strong identification with Israel. "But," according to Graetz, "this support of Israel is emotional, not intellectual, and it does not tolerate criticism of Israel. So when Peace Now came

here at the title of the Lebanon invasion they were practically stoned."

Both leaders agree that the closed thinking in the Jewish establishment is a big obstacle for them to overcome.

"The Jewish community here is highly non-intellectual," asserts Graetz. "The good Jewish heads wind up outside the Jewish community. The good Jewish writers, sociologists, journalists – and there are many – end up marginalized from the community because they think independently; and the community is not willing to allow anyone to think independently. You've got to give the party line. It's starting to change now with the new president (of the federation), but it's much harder to bring someone back in than to have kept them in in the first place. The Jewish community has to be open to all kinds of thinking."

The president of the federation, who is trying to generate new ways of thinking, is creating a lot of enemies in the process.

"I am considered the 'terrible child' by the confederation, by the establishment," said Gomlevsky. "I denounce the other presidents when they aren't doing anything or when they cannot do good political work with non-Jewish people."

The Jewish Confederation of Brazil is composed of 14 federations throughout the country.

A major issue that Gomlevsky is working on, and encountering difficulties with, is developing a social conscience in the community. "The situation is completely different from that in the United States," said Gomlevsky. "The Jewish people in the U.S. are very socially conscious. From this came the strength of the Jewish people there. I know this and I'm trying to create this here."

Although most of Rio's Jews appear to be well educated and in money-making occupations – doctors, lawyers and big businessmen – it is now becoming apparent that this is not the whole story.

"We have now discovered that there are some Jewish poor here, even some Jewish *favelados* (people who live in the worst ghettos of Rio)," Graetz reported. "Because the Jewish community has always been geared to serving the middle and upper-middle class, it has marginalized whoever was poor."

"They couldn't go into the clubs because they couldn't pay for them. They couldn't go to the synagogues because they couldn't pay for them, so they were moved more and more into the margins of Jewish society until they were lost to us."

About 10 per cent of Rio's Jews live at the poverty level, according to recent studies. This issue, which was previously taboo, is starting to be discussed among the Jewish establishment. Programmes are being developed to offer concrete help.

In the past year, Gomlevsky said, the federation has been able to place 1,000 people in jobs. It also supports a weekly live television programme and a radio show which Gomlevsky hosts. Issues of concern to the Jewish community are discussed.

The rabbi also is trying to promote more of a social conscience among his congregants. "We live here, and we Jews have to demonstrate that we have a social responsibility to the community we live in," said Graetz. "That's what I want to teach our children."

The rabbi is also very concerned because he feels the identification that the young people have towards being Jewish is a weak one.

"Their Jewish identity is a very tenuous thing because they don't know anything about Judaism," Graetz said.

The Jewish World page is edited by Moshe Kohn.

The Jews of Delemont: thin ranks, much pride

Roland S. Sussman / Special to The Jerusalem Post

TAKE A WALK through the Swiss village of Delemont, and you will find a fine synagogue sitting near the medieval castle on the countryside.

Only nine Jews still live in this town near Basle. Like so many towns where Jews made their homes until recently, Delemont's Jewish community has nearly disappeared – although in this case voluntarily.

The synagogue is not yet a museum. Indeed, for this descendant of an early Delemont Jewish family, the Schoppigs, it still feels alive.

It was not long ago when this synagogue, and this town, were home to 60 families. The synagogue, built in 1911, represents the community's ultimate endeavour.

THE HISTORY of the Jews of Delemont, also known by the German version of its name, Delsberg, can be seen as a chronicle of the Swiss Jewish experience.

More than two centuries ago, the heads of the Catholic Church of Basle, who ruled the village, wouldn't let Jews settle in the town; they were permitted only to visit on market days.

Indeed, the Schoppig family settled at first not in Delemont but nearby, in an even smaller village, Courroux, to which they came from Alsace in 1739.

The residency restrictions, of course, did not hold for Jews who converted. Even before the Schoppigs had arrived, one Emmanuel Levy from Alsace had been baptized, in 1735. His godfather: the Prince of the Church himself.

But the Schoppig family won acceptance without converting in 1834, 95 years after they arrived in the region. Two years of negotiations preceded the approval, which was perhaps made easier when the mayor of Courroux certified Jacques Schoppig's "good behaviour."

This came more than three decades after the French government had asked the Swiss Confederation to end discriminatory measures against French Jews in 1798, which would have effectively ended discrimination, since most Swiss Jews were of French origin. But some cantonal rulers did not comply with the request. Only in 1866 did all Swiss Jews win emancipation.

PERMISSION to live in the city included no restrictions on the private or commercial affairs of the

Schoppigs. And it was commerce in which the family – and other Delemont families – specialized. They traded, sold real estate, worked in the building industries and watch and clock industry.

Only in the late 19th century did a Schoppig join professional ranks. Salomon Schoppig became a doctor, working in the schools. Among other distinctions, he was the first Delemont resident to own a car.

By that time, the Jewish community had grown to its largest size – 60 families. Only in 1910 did the community decide to build the synagogue.

Fuelled by a large contribution from Baron Edmond de Rothschild in Paris, the community's doctors, pharmacists and cattle traders – the most common occupation of the Alsatian immigrants who made up the bulk of the Jewish population – banded together to raise the money for the building.

A year later, the Chief Rabbi of Basle, Dr. Arthur Cohn – whose grandson, film producer and director Arthur Cohn, won four Academy Awards – inaugurated the completed synagogue as Jews and the town's non-Jewish leaders joined in the celebration.

World War II saw the Schoppig family dispersed, especially in France, though miraculously no one died in concentration camps. They fled from place to place until they were able to return to Switzerland.

By that time, however, the Jewish community of Delemont had already started its decline. An unusually high percentage of the community's children were females who left for other cities after they married. The loss of population was inevitable, however, because the lure of the big city had proved too attractive to many small town Jews in Switzerland.

By 1955, the community decided not to hire a new rabbi after M. Goldring, the long-time religious leader died – the community had never hired a rabbi always relying on the one in Basle when they needed a rabbinical decision or auspices.

The last Schoppig left Delemont in 1981. The remaining residents – six women and three men – still talk with pride of their community, their Wizo group, and their hopes that the synagogue in the countryside will be preserved after their passing.

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Generation in between

WITH INCREASING numbers of men and women living into their seventies, eighties and even nineties, many middle-aged people are finding that they have to "bring up" their parents as well as their children.

For information on coping with elderly parents suffering from chronic ailments, depression, senility and other problems, people in this predicament are now turning to Dirbun (an acronym for *dar habanayim* — the middle generation) for help.

Coordinating efforts with those of the National Insurance Institute, the Association of Community Centres, and the geriatric ward of Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital, Dirbun has prepared written information on the psychological and physical aspects of aging, and has trained social workers to lead support groups for middle-aged children.

"Today these children are generally between the ages of 30 and 60, caught between responsibilities to their parents and to their own children (or grandchildren), and between family obligations and work responsibilities," says Dorly Levinson, an experienced social worker who has done group work for Dirbun.

The organization has trained some 30 leaders and sponsored a number of group pilot projects at community centres and hospitals around the country. While some were not as successful as anticipated, there were very dramatic developments at other sessions, where participants were able to share their frustrations and receive support from peers and professionals.

"Some of the people who came to the groups opened up for the first time only after six or eight weeks," one leader recalls. "They spoke about switching roles and how difficult it is to 'mother' one's own mother as she grows increasingly dependent."

The effect of a mother's (grandmother's) hostile or eccentric behaviour on her grandchildren was another subject of discussion at such a group. "They can take it," participants told the worried son. "It won't change their regard for their grandmother."

And so it is, according to Dirbun's

Dirbun helps middle-aged 'children' cope with their parents, Leah Abramowitz reports.



(Israel Talley)

staff, that with the professional guidance of the group leader and the sympathy and common sense of their peers that participants can gain great

insight into their situation.

One of the ground rules discussed at the sessions is that people realize that each parent-child situation is

different, and that each "child" must ultimately find the best way of dealing with it alone.

Nevertheless, staffers maintain that certain principles should be accepted: that a person must try to allow his or her elderly parent to remain at home as long as possible, for example, and that an older parent must be viewed positively, in terms of his or her strengths, not weaknesses. Dirbun's social workers realize that this is often easier said than done.

Says one, "The conflicts of middle-aged children are many-faceted. Many may be at the stage in life where, for the first time, they are finally relieved of the burden of bringing up their own children or are making progress in their own career. Perhaps they are looking forward to indulging themselves a bit by taking a long-planned trip, or by cutting back on their hectic schedule."

"The intrusion of an aged parent can play havoc with such plans," the social workers continue, unless the family can learn to accept the aging process and deal with the elderly parent with a minimum of resentment. This may include ignoring certain behaviour in order to neutralize the sources of parent-child tension.

Above all, another social worker points out, one must know what realistically can be expected from an aging person.

"Elderly people suffer from certain problems quite apart from the fact that they happen to be someone's father or mother," she says.

"If a daughter can realize that it's not an imaginary stomach ache that upsets her father five times a day, but an ache for human contact, she will react with less resentment."

"Slowing down the inevitable decline [that comes with age] is a more realistic goal than wistfully striving for attainable improvement."

For more information, or to obtain the Dirbun booklet listing all the services for the elderly in Jerusalem, contact: The Jerusalem Municipality's Dept. of Social Services, Division of the Aged, 212 Jaffa Road, Jerusalem (532097).

FITNESS FANS' PARADISE

Aviva Bar-Am

IN THE Thirties, long before physical fitness became a household word, the Jerusalem YMCA offered its members both a complete sports programme and the only swimming pool in the city: physical fitness fans ran on the outdoor track, indulged in squash, soccer and volleyball, played tennis, boxed, wrestled and lifted weights.

Several dozen of the original health club members continue to be active at the Y today, although its programmes and emphasis have changed over the years. With the exception of squash and swimming, for example, the YMCA no longer trains teams for sports competition. Instead members spend much of their time in the gym, the work-out room, and in classes of musical calisthenics — otherwise known as aerobics.

The composition of the YMCA's health club membership has also undergone a radical transformation. During the Mandate period and until the bombing of the nearby King David Hotel in 1946 when use of YMCA facilities was limited, all the members were male; their ethnic

composition was 25 per cent Moslems, 25 per cent Jews and 50 per cent Christians. Today's membership consists of several thousand men, women and children, and the club is 98 per cent Jewish.

After the war, assistant-director Ze'ev Loewendahl took over the fitness programme and reorganized the activities, making the Y a family-type health club. On becoming director in 1949, Loewendahl added a wide variety of gymnastics and exercises classes, as part of a fitness concept which emphasized a complete lifestyle of sports and movement.

Since last May, the YMCA has had a new programme director. A veteran in physical education, Herb Cohen plans to continue the tradition of total fitness and agrees with Loewendahl that a health club should be more than a place to work out or a sports centre. Members have use of the widest variety of facilities in the city at a surprisingly low price (NIS 340 per year). Cohen himself does at least one lap around the 400-metre track almost every day.



(Jerry Seidman)

Aerobic classes are important for cardiovascular fitness, says Cohen, and it is not surprising that they have caught on so well in these days of high-pressure living. But aerobics have been found in some cases to cause damage to skeletal muscles. At the YMCA, aerobics are "low impact" and safely offer stimulation to the heart without harming the body.

Even the tiniest of tots has the chance to participate in physical education at the YMCA. Towards the YMCA goal of developing the very young body and teaching skills at an early age, 80 two-to-four-year-olds in the Y's daily pre-school programme swim in the pool and exercise in the gym up to four times a week.

Older youngsters swim in a competitive swim team or take lessons to improve their style while others have become part of the basketball school. Here too, emphasis is on learning rather than competition.

Pensioners, too, are active in a special YMCA programme, including exercises scaled down (or up) to their level and a 30-minute period of free swim during each session.

There must be something to the YMCA concept of total fitness and health as a lifestyle: An early morning visit to its pool any day of the week reveals a number of the heads bobbing up and down, covered with white hair. And many of these older swimmers and participants in morning calisthenics classes look as fit as men and women far younger.

Walk, don't run, doctor warns

Doctors now advise that walking is the ideal exercise for all ages, and warn against jogging, which can be downright dangerous for some people.

Prof. Ezra Sohar of Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer writes in a recent issue of *Kupat Holim Clalit's Etanun* monthly that the chances of having a heart attack while jogging are five times as great as when you are at rest. And there is no proof that jogging lowers the blood pressure or reduces the dangers of heart disease.

Sohar adds that joggers are frequent accident victims, as they are so intensely involved with their running that they do not always pay attention to traffic.

In many cases, constant running also damages ankles, knees and spine. "For most of us, the human body is not designed for long-distance running," says the professor of medicine.

He notes, however, that walking does not shock the joints or the back, as both feet support the body and the pressure on the legs is not as great as in jogging. One can walk at any pace and any distance that is comfortable.

Sohar reports that an American study of walkers found that their physical fitness improved dramatically when they exercised five times a week, 30 minutes a day, walking a little over five kilometres each time. In a few weeks, their fitness (as tested with instruments) improved by 20 per cent on average, and as they continued to walk, it improved even more.

People who gobble down a handful of Vitamin C pills every week to reduce their chances of getting colds may as well stop, according to an Australian doctor. Writing in *The New England Journal of Medicine*, Dr. Stuart Trasswell reviewed 27 separate studies on Vitamin C and found little if any effect on easing

colds or preventing sniffles.

The view that the vitamin fights colds was propounded by two-time Nobel Prize winner Linus Pauling.

A quick diagnostic test for malaria developed at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem was successfully put on trial in South Africa.

The field trial was conducted by Prof. Dov Sunitz and his doctoral assistant Benz Avidor, along with Prof. Jacob Gotsdiner, in conjunction with the South African Institute for Medical Research in Johannesburg.

The new test uses the radioimmunoassay method based on a specific monoclonal antibody and an inexpensive antigen isolated from infected rats. The usual time-consuming method involves microscopic analysis of blood smears in order to detect the presence of malaria-causing parasites; it is impractical to use that method in places where many thousands of samples must be tested.

The HU test is inexpensive, can be performed in quantity and is nearly as accurate as the old type of test. What used to take weeks for several lab technicians can be done overnight by a single technician.

Tiny quantities of the blood sample are added to a mixture of malarial parasite antigen and the antibody directed against it. If the blood was infected by malaria, an automated radioactivity counter detects lowered radioactivity of the antigen-antibody complex that is formed.

Malaria, transmitted by mosquito, is still a serious infectious disease affecting hundreds of millions of people in tropical countries, with millions — especially children — dying of it every year. The disease is viewed as a major impediment to the development of many Third World nations.



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

A final comparison between the old test and the Hebrew University malaria test, especially regarding its commercial feasibility, has yet to be made.

American scientists believe that they can make liver transplants unnecessary in some cases by transplanting some liver cells instead of a whole organ. Experiments have been underway at Yeshiva University's Albert Einstein Medical School in New York and at Vanderbilt University Medical Centre in Tennessee.

In some cases, the transplanted liver cells could keep a damaged liver functioning, allowing it to heal and thus not requiring a whole organ transplant. The cells can be taken from a living donor, rather than a whole liver from a cadaver.

If the present experiments on animals are as successful as the doctors hope, tests will be conducted on humans as early as next year.

Even though they are generally not on the thin side, most opera singers enjoy the good health and physical fitness of athletes, according to a researcher in Baltimore.

Dr. Kathleen McCormack of the Institute for the Study of Ageing tested men and women who are

professional opera singers. Twenty of them between the ages of 38 and 65 were studied, and asked to do rigorous breathing exercises. She found that all of them passed easily, even though 40 non-singers under the age of 40 all failed.

Those who failed had dangerously fast heart beats; five of them had to stop the exercise in the middle because they lost control of their muscles.

McCormack found in the statistical charts that the average opera singer has a life expectancy 20 years longer than the average non-singer.

Cyclosporine, the miracle drug that reduces rejection of transplanted hearts, kidneys, livers and other organs, has proved a powerful drug in the prevention of infections in the eye that usually lead to blindness.

Prof. David Ben-Ezra of Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem and his student, Dr. Robert Nussenblatt, experimented for two years with cyclosporine.

Most of their patients who suffered from chronic severe eye infections are young people who are in danger of losing their sight as a result. They must be treated at an early stage in order to prevent the formation of scars that blind the eye. The cyclosporine succeeded in halting those infected with a certain eye disease, says the Hadassah doctor.

The average smoker loses some 5 1/2 minutes of life every time he or she smokes a cigarette, says a British researcher. Joy Townsend, a research scientist at London's Northwick Park Hospital, said this meant that one in every four smokers died prematurely because of the habit and on average lost 10 to 15 years of life.

Children whose mothers smoke more than 10 cigarettes a day, she added, were also twice as likely to die of leukemia.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

KEEP ISRAEL BEAUTIFUL!

Division title still eludes Mets' grasp

NEW YORK (AP). — The New York Mets' parade to the National League East championship continued to take a detour in Philadelphia on Sunday.

Kevin Gross pitched a six-hitter and tripled home two runs as the Phillies beat New York 6-0, completing a three-game sweep that prevented the Mets from clinching the title.

The Mets' magic number remained at two. Any combination of two New York victories or Philadelphia losses will give the Mets their third Division championship and first since 1973.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cardinals 10, Expos 2

Mike Laga hit a two-run homer during a five-run first inning and Willie McGee went 4-for-5 with a solo home run and RBI double that sent St. Louis over Montreal.

Pirates 9, Cubs 2

Sid Bream's two-run single highlighted a six-run fifth inning that carried Pittsburgh over Chicago.

Giants 7, Braves 6

Bob Brenly atoned for a Major League record-tying four errors in an inning by hitting two home runs, including a solo shot with two outs in the ninth that gave San Francisco the victory over Atlanta.

Padres 3, Astros 2

Pinch-hitter Carmelo Martinez hit a two-run homer in the ninth inning, rallying San Diego past Houston.

Reds 4, Dodgers 3

Eric Davis, robbed of a home run earlier in the game, capped a two-run rally in the ninth inning with an RBI single.

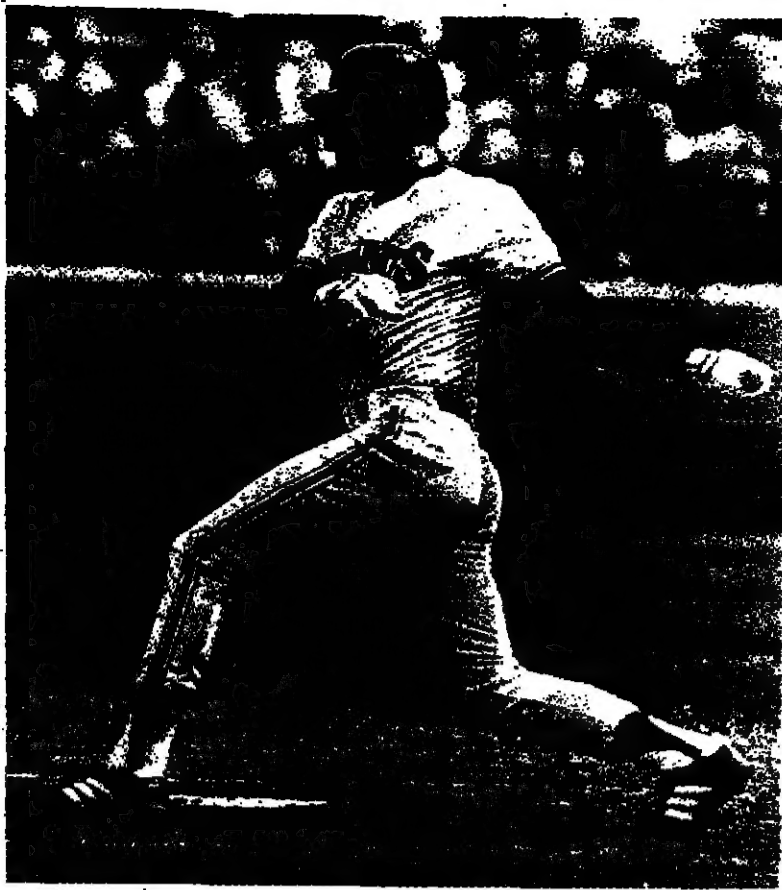
AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yankees 11, Red Sox 5

Designated hitter Mike Easler drove in three runs with a home run and single, and Rickey Henderson and Dan Pasqua each added solo home runs in a 14-hit New York attack.

Tigers 7, Orioles 0

Frank Tanana and Bill Campbell



FORGIVEN. — San Francisco Giants Bob Brenly shows total concentration as he watches a hit. Brenly was both villain and hero in the Giants' 7-6 victory over the Atlanta Braves Sunday, committing a record-tying four errors in one inning but winning the game with a home run in the ninth.

combined on a five-hitter and Pat Sheridan hit a two-run homer to lead Detroit.

Indians 5, A's 2

Ken Schrom scattered seven hits in 8 1/3 innings and Tony Bernazard homered and singled and drove in four runs.

Twins 7, Rangers 6

Pinch-hitter Al Woods and Kirby Puckett delivered key hits in a two-run eighth inning to lead Minnesota.

White Sox 3, Angels 1

Ron Hassey's second-inning double keyed a two-run rally and Joe

Cowley pitched a six-hitter.

Royals 0, Mariners 3

Jorge Orta drove in four runs and

rookie Bo Jackson hit his first Major League home run.

Brewers 5, Blue Jays 0

Cecil Cooper went 4-for-4, Dale

Sveum hit a two-run homer and

Teddy Higuera pitched a five-hitter.

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	55	49	.526	—
Philadelphia	51	53	.490	4 1/2
St. Louis	47	57	.450	8 1/2
Montreal	40	64	.385	15 1/2
Chicago	38	66	.365	17 1/2
Pittsburgh	38	66	.365	17 1/2

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	61	42	.596	—
Cincinnati	58	45	.564	3 1/2
San Francisco	57	46	.555	4 1/2
Los Angeles	56	47	.545	5 1/2
San Diego	55	48	.535	6 1/2
Atlanta	46	57	.445	15 1/2

SUNDAY'S GAMES: Philadelphia 6, New York 5; Pittsburgh 9, Chicago 2; St. Louis 10, Montreal 2; Cincinnati 4, Los Angeles 3; San Francisco 7, Atlanta 6; San Diego 3, Houston 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	55	49	.526	—
New York	51	53	.490	4 1/2
Toronto	47	57	.450	8 1/2
Detroit	40	64	.385	15 1/2
Cleveland	38	66	.365	17 1/2
Baltimore	38	66	.365	17 1/2

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	61	42	.596	—
Texas	58	45	.564	3 1/2
Kansas City	57	46	.555	4 1/2
Oakland	56	47	.545	5 1/2
Chicago	55	48	.535	6 1/2
Seattle	46	57	.445	15 1/2

SUNDAY'S GAMES: New York 11, Boston 5; Detroit 9, Baltimore 6; Cleveland 5, Oakland 2; Minnesota 7, Texas 6; Chicago 3, California 1; Kansas City 10, Seattle 3; Milwaukee 5, Toronto 6.

SUNDAY'S LEAGUE LEADERS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

BATTING (405 at bats) — Gwynn,

San Diego, .330; Sax, Los Angeles,

.328; Raines, Montreal, .326;

Brown, San Francisco, .321; Hayes,

Philadelphia, .315.

RUNS — Hayes, Philadelphia, 93;

Gwynn, San Diego, 91; Davis, Cin-

cinnati, 87; Hernandez, New York,

87; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 85.

RBI — Schmidt, Philadelphia, 112;

Parker, Cincinnati, 106; Carter,

New York, 95; Davis, Houston, 89;

Hayes, Philadelphia, 85.

HITS — Gwynn, San Diego, 188;

Sax, Los Angeles, 182; Raines,

Montreal, 169; Hayes, Philadelphia,

168; Bass, Houston, 165.

DOUBLES — Hayes, Phi-

ladelphia, 42; Sax, Los Angeles, 39;

Bream, Pittsburgh, 33; Raines,

Montreal, 33; Dunston, Chicago,

31; Hernandez, New York, 31.

TRIPLES — Raines, Montreal, 10;

Samuel, Philadelphia, 10; Webster,

Montreal, 10; Coleman, St. Louis, 8;

Dykstra, New York, 7; Moog, St.

Louis, 7.

HOME RUNS — Schmidt, Phi-

ladelphia, 35; Davis, Houston, 29;

Murphy, Atlanta, 28; Parker, Cin-

cinnati, 28; Davis, Cincinnati, 26.

STOLEN BASES — Coleman, St.

Louis, 96; Davis, Cincinnati, 70;

Raines, Montreal, 57; Duncan, Los

Angeles, 44; Doran, Houston, 39;

Samuel, Philadelphia, 39.

PITCHING (12 decisions) — Ker-

feld, Houston, 10-2, 8.35, 2.85;

Robinson, Cincinnati, 10-3, .769,

2.95; Ojeda, New York, 16-5, .762,

2.70; Fernandez, New York, 15-5,

.750, 3.69; Darling, New York, 13-5,

.722, 3.03.

STRIKEOUTS — Scott, Houston,

274; Valenzuela, Los Angeles, 218;

Fernandez, New York, 174; Welch,

Los Angeles, 173; Gooden, New

York, 171.

SAVES — Reardon, Montreal, 33;

Worrell, St. Louis, 33; Smith, Hous-

ton, 30; Smith, Chicago, 27; Bedro-

wn, New York, 27.

CRICKET

Viv hits committee for six

LONDON. — West Indian captain

Viv Richards ran the curtain down

on his superb career with Somerset

with a typically sparkling innings,

which had the English county's fans

roaring for his reinstatement.

The 34-year-old Antiguan, who is

not being re-engaged for next season,

cracked 55 in 59 balls to help Som-

erset beat Derbyshire by three wick-

ets in the John Player Special

League.

Richards and his Test colleague

Joel Garner, who has also been

sacked, received loud applause for

everything they did and there were

several banners among the 6,000

crowd carrying the messages "Keep

Viv and Joel."

Once upon a time failure and the

Somerset cricket club were constant

companions. They were a county

untouched by anything as unseemly

as success or controversy.

Somerset's image was one of rustic

innocence carefully nurtured during

a century of failure. They were

founded in August, 1875, and, dur-

ing the next 104 years, they never

won anything.

But suddenly all this changed. In

the space of four years, they won five

trophies, a success that attracted

hundreds of new members and wide-

spread publicity. And now they have

been struck by controversy, as well.

A mighty row that is shaking the

county to its foundations.

Somerset's sudden acquaintance

with the twin demons of success and

revolt has three central characters:

Botham, Richards and Garner.

It was these three who were large-

ly responsible for the county's run of

success. But, after triumph turned

again to failure, there were mutter-

ings that the three superstars were

not doing their bit, possibly even

being a disruptive influence.

Very few, however, expected the

next chapter in the saga. The

announcement last month that

Richards and Garner would be

sacked at the end of this season and

New Zealand batsman Martin Crowe

would take their place. Initially

there was a period of stunned

silence.

But suddenly all this changed. In

the space of four years, they won five

trophies, a success that attracted

hundreds of new members and wide-

spread publicity. And now they have

been struck by controversy, as well.

A mighty row that is shaking the

county to its foundations.

Somerset's sudden acquaintance

with the twin demons of success and

revolt has three central characters:

Botham, Richards and Garner.

It was these three who were large-

ly responsible for the county's run of

success. But, after triumph turned

again to failure, there were mutter-

ings that the three superstars were

not doing their bit, possibly even

being a disruptive influence.

Maccabi keep Lee

By DON GOULD

TEL AVIV. — One of the most crucial problems that Maccabi Tel Aviv have ever faced was finally resolved yesterday when the champions signed star forward Lee Johnson as their second foreign contract player.

Maccabi signed Johnson after being given the go-ahead from the physicians who had originally discovered that Johnson had health problems, but who are now satisfied with his condition. This puts an end to an excruciating period for the management, Johnson, and Maccabi Tel Aviv fans.

Yesterday's one o'clock deadline for registering foreign basketball players came and went with every team except Maccabi registering two contract players. Maccabi's management requested and received an extra hour to finish their deliberations.

Maccabi had been looking seriously at alternatives to Johnson. They brought over 6' 11" Ivan DeJosephs, who played part of last season with the New Jersey Nets of the NBA.

DeJosephs, 29, was very impressive in Sunday night's victory over Aris Salonikos, the Greek champions, thereby complicating Maccabi's dilemma. His 13-point, 8 rebound performance in half a game was all the more impressive, as he had driven from Miami to Atlanta, then flown from Atlanta to New York, and from there to Ben Gurion, all without a rest, to arrive just in time to play at Yad Elihu.

Following Johnson's signing,



FIGHTING FIT. Lee Johnson gets health clearance. (Keren)

Maccabi have until the end of this month to register their foreign players for European competition. For this reason they have asked DeJosephs to stay, leaving open the possibility that DeJosephs could be taken on to play in Europe if Johnson has trouble getting back into shape. This was the role Johnson himself played two seasons ago when there was only one foreigner allowed in the local league.

Following the signing Johnson said that he was delighted his health problem had been resolved and that he was staying on with Maccabi. He made a point of thanking all the people who had been so helpful to him during this trying period.

From the change-rooms

By PAUL KOHN

Avi stays with Maccabi

TEL AVIV. — One of the still out-

standing "stars on the bench" problems before the start of the league soccer season was resolved yesterday when Avi Cohen, captain of the national team and Maccabi Tel Aviv, came to terms with his club. He will play for the team against Hapoel Lod this weekend, when the league opens.

According to the agreement, Cohen will continue to play for Maccabi Tel Aviv for the next four years. This deal puts paid to Cohen's dream of playing for Glasgow Rangers, the top Scottish club, which was ready to sign him.

Other players whose futures have still to be settled are Eli Yanni, the striker who grew up with Hapoel Kfar Sava and who expects to return there this season; Arie Alter, the Hapoel Tel Aviv goalkeeper, who has to compete with new signing Giora Antman for his place in the first team; goalkeeper Moshe Marcus of Maccabi Petah Tikva; Efraim Davidi, who has held lengthy negotiations with his club Hapoel Beer-sheva and the Maccabi Haifa players Eytan Aharoni, Shalom Levy, Yaron Parcelani and Ziad Malca.

Yugoslav soccer coach Mihic Miljenko is expected to arrive here on Wednesday for meetings with the Israel Football Association in order to finalize his appointment as national team coach.

Miljenko plans to spend the weekend here and will watch one or more games on Saturday.

The F.A. is keen to have the



OFF THE BENCH. Avi Cohen goes back into action. (Reuben)

52-year-old former coach of Red Star of Belgrade start work with the national team squad as soon as possible.

Hapoel Tel Aviv and Beitar Jerusalem, the National League champions and cupholders respectively, will play for the Nehemia Ben Avraham Cup at the Ramat Gan Stadium, tonight. Kick off is at 6 p.m.

Scoreboard

WOODCOCK scored one and was responsible for another, thereby putting to an end David Pizant's hopes of making the Cologne regular starting squad. Pizant's future is now shrouded in doubt.

Other German results: Bayern Munich: Kaiserslautern 1; Hamburg 2, Bayer Leverkusen 1; Werder Bremen 0, VfL Bochum 0.

French results: Marseille 3, Toulon 0; Sochaux 0, Bordeaux 2; Nantes 1, Monaco 3; St. Germain 0, Racing 2; Lens 1, Lille 3.

In West Germany, Cologne won for the first time this season, beating Hamburg 3-0. They

SHOOTING. The Soviet Union dominated the World Shooting competition in St. Gall, Germany, taking 18 gold medals, 9 silver and 8 bronze. Czechoslovakia were second.

CYCLING. Phil Anderson of Australia won the first Critique race in New York. It was the first professional cycling race ever held in New York.

SOCCER. Aston Villa named manager Graham Taylor after losing five matches in six.

In West Germany, Cologne won for the first time this season, beating Hamburg 3-0. They

win anything.

But suddenly all this changed. In

MARKET PLACE

WILLIAM KEEGAN

Free trade in our time?

Every year now since the mid-1970s, the leaders of the seven Economic Summit nations (the U.S., Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Britain) have solemnly included an anti-protectionist pledge in their final communiqué. And every year they have returned home to preside over a further erosion of the principles of free trade.

There is a deep concern in most countries now about the recent trend, but this has not put a stop to the emergency bilateral deals. The Gatt secretariat now estimates that between 40 and 50 per cent of all international trade in the non-Soviet bloc is "managed" in one way or another.

Allowing for what must be in the pipeline, and for undetected trade deals, this means we have probably already reached the point where we have a trading system which is semi-free and semi-protected. And there is no evidence that the trend is going to stop there.

Arthur Dunkel, the Swiss director general of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, has warned in a report circulated to Gatt members that the erosion of the trading rules poses a serious threat of stagnation and recession, as well as inefficiency, as the basic principle of international economics—the comparative advantage of each country specializing in what it is good at—is increasingly flouted.

The erosion of the trading system not only threatens recession: it is a symptom of the fact that to all intents and purposes—notwithstanding the talk of economic recovery—the world has hardly emerged from recession during the current decade.

Consider for a moment the bilateral deals which are now announced almost daily, restricting, say, Japanese cars or video cassette recorders to a specific proportion of the domestic market of most industrialized countries.

Why are these arranged? Certainly not because the consumer wants them. The consumer is only too happy to buy the latest technology at what are often knock-down prices. He or she does not particularly care where they come from, provided they work.

The pressure comes of course from the domestic industries which are threatened by these goods—and in particular, domestic politicians whose constituents face unemployment as a result of increases of imports, from Japan or elsewhere.

These pressures are difficult to resist, and once again we find in the U.S. that congressmen are returning to Washington after the summer break with demands for protectionist bills to safeguard their voters—while often happily reaffirming their commitment to free enterprise and a free trade system in the next breath.

The U.S. delegation enters this week's talks having prepared for several years to urge wider scope for the Gatt rules, so that freedom of trade, and minimal tariffs, are extended to services and intellectual property rights (patents, copyright, etc.).

The developing countries entering the discussions—led by Brazil and India—are stalling on this front, asking what is the use of extending the coverage of a system that has broken down anyway.

Why not first roll back the protectionist measures the industrial countries have already taken against imports from the third world—often the very third world countries that are struggling to increase their exports in order to service their debts? they ask.

All experience suggests that, even if there is some magical breakthrough at Punta del Este, and the scope of Gatt is extended in the way the U.S. and the EC would like, it will take years, if not decades, to implement any such agreement.

Meanwhile, the protectionist threat in the areas which are supposed to be covered by the existing Gatt rules is here and now, and more and more economists are concerned about the danger of a renewed recession in the U.S. with all that that would imply for protectionism on Capitol Hill.

Efforts to persuade the West Germans and the Japanese to expand their economies have got nowhere in the past few weeks. By claiming, for domestic political reasons, that the U.S. is now not headed for recession, Treasury Secretary James Baker is hardly helping his international case. I forecast a very nasty period on this front.

Experienced Secretary

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Bank chiefs call for liberalization

Leumi net off sharply

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

Bank Leumi yesterday reported lower profits for the first half of 1986 and said the downward trend was likely to continue through the end of the year. In presenting the results, Chairman Eli Hurwitz and Chief Executive Officer Mordechai Einhorn both called on the government to liberalize the financial markets and allow the banking system more leeway in its operations.

The inflation-adjusted net profit for Leumi, the country's largest bank, was NIS 16.8 million for the January-June period, down 12.6 per cent from a restated NIS 19.2m. a year earlier. On an equivalent basis, the bank reported a profit of some NIS 90m. for the whole of 1985, and the drop in profitability from the second half of last year to the first half of this year was stressed by Leumi's heads.

The drop in net was matched by a 13.2 per cent decline in pre-tax profits, from NIS 84.7m. in January-June 1985 to NIS 73.5m. this year.

Other key indicators of the bank's performance also fell. The balance sheet total slipped 5 per cent in inflation-adjusted terms from the end of 1985 to the middle of 1986 to stand at NIS 34.2 billion. Deposits

from the public fell by 4.9 per cent, while loans to the public declined 3.6 per cent. The main reason for the falls, the bank said, was the discrepancy between the rate of devaluation against the dollar, in which some two-thirds of Leumi's balance sheet is denominated. The dollar's value relative to the shekel was stable in the reporting period, compared with the 8.6 per cent rate of inflation in the first half of this year. This meant that dollars were effectively devalued in real shekel terms.

The new accounting rules introduced in the last year, whereby changes in the value of overseas investments are reflected in the bank's capital statement and not its profit-and-loss statement, prevented an even sharper erosion of Leumi's profitability.

But the bank's equity capital grew by only NIS 1m. in the first half of 1986, because the net profit of NIS 16.8m. was almost entirely cancelled out by losses stemming from the lower value of dollar investments abroad, when stated in inflation-adjusted shekels.

The absence of any growth in the bank's capital base and the very low 2.8 per cent rate of return on equity on an annual basis are the clearest indications of the lower rate of pro-

fitability that Leumi, and most of the banking system, is operating under this year.

The bank claimed that it had made substantial provisions for bad debts stemming from the economic situation, but since the half-yearly figures are unaudited, Leumi is not required to provide details on this or many other areas. Similarly, no figures were made available as to the relative share of profits stemming from overseas operations compared with domestic ones.

Hurwitz and Einhorn, in statements released at a press conference, which was called also to announce developments in Leumi's business strategy (see story page 1), both dwelt on the fact that the unlinked-shekel sector of operations, which comprises only some 50 per cent of total assets, contributed about half of total profit.

The bulk of the bank's deposits and loans are channelled to and from the government, or are distributed at its direction. The profit margins allowed on these activities are very low, Hurwitz and Einhorn claimed. The fact that bank charges had not been raised since July 1985 was hurting revenues and profits, the Leumi heads added.



Eli Hurwitz at yesterday's press conference. (Israel Sun)

CREDIT CARD

(Continued from Page One)

accounting firm Kesselman and Kesselman over the role of an external trustee for its mutual fund group, Leumi-Fia.

Leumi-Fia, which until now has been managed directly by the bank, is the leading mutual fund in the market, holding 45 per cent of the NIS 2.5 billion invested in all the country's funds.

Leumi also said it intended to appoint several outside directors to Leumi-Fia and to name independent experts to its investment advisory committee.

While the key decision about appointing an independent trustee awaits approval from the interministerial committee overseeing implementation of the Bejski recommendations, Leumi said it had already begun making the other changes. Of the other leading banks, only Discount has indicated that it plans similar reforms.

Leumi said Israel Credit Cards Ltd., the company that distributes its Visa card, would now permit holders to pay off debts run up on the card at their own pace, with certain restrictions. Card holders will have to pay a minimum of NIS 100 or no less than 10 per cent of their outstanding debt, whichever is greater.

Cardholders will be able to apply for a credit line with their local bank branch as of Friday, with purchases made under the new Visa card system starting October 2.

Until now, Israeli credit cards were in fact "debit cards," whose holders were required to pay the full bill every month.

In another area, Leumi said it planned to transfer its stock-investment counselling service from the bank's branches to its wholly owned brokerage, Securities and Investments Ltd. Such a move is also in line with Bejski Commission recommendations.

The bank said it would open three additional Securities and Investments branches (to bring their number to 12) to increase public access. In the meantime, Leumi branches would continue to accept buy and sell orders without offering any investment advice, Leumi said.

Consumer Price Index climbed 1.1% in month

By AVI TEMKIN

Post Economic Reporter

The Consumer Price Index rose a moderate 1.1 per cent last month, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday, prompting spokesmen in both public and private sectors to hail the increase as a further sign that stability still reigns in the economy.

The rise brought the index to 149.7 points on a 1983-100 baseline, marking a 20.5 per cent increase in the last 12 months and a 9.8 per cent increase since the beginning of the year.

Wage earners will get no compensation for August's inflation. According to the existing cost-of-living allowance accords, compensation will be paid only when the cumulative rate of inflation since last May rises 7 per cent or more. So far the index has increased 2.7 per cent since May, and the Treasury expects that workers will be paid the allowance in December's wage package.

Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi and Science Minister Gideon Peleg agreed that August's inflation reflected the economy's stability. But they warned that future developments, especially a further increase in private consumption, could endanger price stability.

Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar said that last month's inflation rate was further proof that economic stability has now been firmly established. But, he warned, in the coming months larger price hikes could be expected, due to seasonal factors, and these could prove a threat to stability. The managing director of the Manufacturers' Association, Arnon Tiberg, said the government should now allow itself to pursue a policy of stronger support for economic growth.

The figures released yesterday showed that a 2.3 per cent increase in the price of fruits and vegetables was one of the primary contributors to the price rise. Officials expressed surprise at the rise, since these prices usually fall in August.

Bureau officials added that since August 1985, the price of fruits and vegetables had risen by 72.5 points on the CPI, compared with a rise of 20.5 in the general CPI.

The rise in the index also reflected a 2.3 per cent price hike in leisure and entertainment service such as cinema tickets, from which controls were lifted last month.

At the other end of the scale, clothing and footwear prices dropped 3.6 per cent with end-of-season sales.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	115.78	-0.21%
Non-Bank Index	144.96	-0.34%
Arrangement	128.29	-1.37%
Insurance	157.87	-1.72%
Commerce, Services	179.04	-0.35%
Real Estate	185.90	-0.89%
Industrials	131.15	-0.48%
Textiles	189.25	-0.77%
Metals	138.85	-2.07%
Electronics	84.18	-1.89%
Chemicals	135.36	-0.58%
Industrial Invest.	112.68	-0.33%
Investment Cos.	139.58	-0.26%
General Bond Index	108.90	-0.11%
Index-linked Bonds	111.48	-0.06%
Fully-linked	113.48	-0.02%
Partially-linked	110.05	-0.10%
Dollar-linked Bonds	108.43	-0.08%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	108.88	-0.19%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	109.25	-0.05%
Long-term 5+ yrs	104.62	-0.77%

Turnovers:

Shares—total	NIS 8,226,000
Arrangement	NIS 1,508,000
Non-bank	NIS 6,718,000
Bonds—total	NIS 6,722,400
Index-linked	NIS 4,488,800
Dollar-linked	NIS 2,233,700
Treasury Bills	NIS 681,900

Share Movements:

Advances	117	(79)
of which 5%+	15	(13)
"buyers only"	3	(2)
Declines	138	(204)
of which 5%+	19	(37)
"sellers only"	4	(4)
Unchanged	112	(64)
Trading Halt	46	(57)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	Stable/mixed to 1%
3% fully-linked	

4.25% fully-linked

80% linked	Stable/falls to 0.5%
Double-linked	Stable/falls slightly
Dollar-linked:	
Admon	Falls to 0.5%
Rimon	Falls to 0.5%
Gilboa	Falls to 2%
For Curr.	
denominated	
Treasury Bills	18.2-18.8%

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	15.74%
Union 0.1	16.02%
Discount A	16.08%
Mizrahim	16.08%
Hapoalim r.	15.70%
General A	16.26%
Leumi stock	No trading
Fin. Trade 1	16.09%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%	Change
Commercial Banks				
(not part of "arrangement")				
Leumi	1102	250		
General non-arr.	2200	48	-3.2	
First Int'l	3410	2911	-2.5	
FIBI	3850	3154		
Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")				
IDB	7810	385		
Union 0.1	58400	93	-0.3	
Discount	100100	270	-0.0	
Mizrahim	32250	486	-1.0	
Hapoalim r.	82850	118	-0.2	
General A	135700	6	-0.2	
Leumi 0.1	no trading			
Fin. Trade	44800	1	-0.4	
Mortgage Banks				
Leumi Mort. r.	5080	664	-0.8	
Dev. Mort.	1855	3280	-0.5	
Mishkan r.	2250821		+3.0	
Tefahot r.	13000	31	-4.4	
Merriv r.	5770	67	-2.3	
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture				
Agromin	706	5975		
Elion	481	8707	-0.4	
Africa Int. 0.1	36000	193	-2.3	
Denkner	4520	382	+7.1	
Prop. & Bldg.	2650	3178		
Beisela 0.1	4080	300	-0.5	
ILDC	52500	398		
Raeo r.	10880	402	-10.0	
Mehadrin	6980	330	-1.0	
Hedrim	1055	864	+0.5	
Financial Institutions				
Agrie C.	no trading			
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading			
Clal Leasing 0.1	20700	99	+2.5	
Trade & Services				
Meir Ezra	no trading			
Supersol 2	5250	700	-1.3	
Delek r.	3105	3554		
Lightage	15300	3		
Cold Storage	2050	250	+2.5	
Dan Hotels	2015	762	+4	
Yarden Hotel	2990	70	+4	
Hilon 1	16350	12	-1.3	
Team 1	no trading			
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture				
Agromin	706	5975		
Elion	481	8707	-0.4	
Africa Int. 0.1	36000	193	-2.3	
Denkner	4520	382	+7.1	
Prop. & Bldg.	2650	3178		
Beisela 0.1	4080	300	-0.5	
ILDC	52500	398		
Raeo r.	10880	402	-10.0	
Mehadrin	6980	330	-1.0	
Hedrim	1055	864	+0.5	
Industrials				
Dubak b	3360	222	-1.2	
Pr-Ze 1	1440	524		
Sunroof	8950	70		
Elite	15720	38		
Adgar	1300	2488		
Argaman r.	no trading			
Delta G 1	2680	1775	-1.9	
Maguetta 1	3714	185		
Segal 1	12000	67	-2.0	
Pelgar	3560	335		
Schoellerin	15700	63	-0.1	
Rogovin	2520	1531	+2.1	
Ordon 0.1 r	8058	184	+4.0	
Le. Can. Co. 1	1977	3720	+3.1	
Zion Cabot.	2360	496	+0.9	
Packer Steel	13881	291		
Zion Hold. 1	8060	15	-1.3	
Oil Exploration				
Elion	250000	10	-1.1	
Art 1	27200	45	-1.1	
Clal Electronics	1730	2468	-10.3	
Spectronix 1	1910	250		
T.A.T. 1	3102	285	-8.0	
Acromin 1	1810	633	-2.7	
Agan 5	no trading			
Alliance	2798	586		
Dexter	3482	128	+0.1	
Fertilizers	4800	61	+4.3	
Haifa Chem.	588	8652	-4.7	
Teva r	58400	193	-0.7	
Dead Sea r	4400	2510		
Petrochem.	623	13812	+0.8	
New Chem.	3400	198		
Frutaron	12700	91		
Hadera Paper	215000	17		
Central Trade	8400	57	+0.6	
Koor p.	527000	0.1	+0.2	
Clal Ind.	1225	5403		
Investment Companies				
IDB Dev. r	3750	1659		
Elion	3010	1941		
Art 1	275	3598	-1.8	
Gahelot	1410	345	+1.6	
Israel Corp. 1	8740	826	+0.5	
Wolfson 1 r	108500	0.9	+1.4	
Hapoalim Inv.	5395	1086	+1.2	
Leumi Invest.	no trading			
Discount Invest.	2140	4886		
Mizrahim Invest.	14670	72	-0.2	
Clal 10	800	4654		
Landeco 0.1	8551	5.0	-5.0	
Pama 0.1	3295	94	+2.0	
Oil Exploration				
Piz Oil Expl.	14640	22		
I.O.E.L.	2100	1895	+2.9	

Abbreviations:

s.o. sellers only b buyers only

r registered

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES

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Lessons of success

YESTERDAY'S announcement that the Consumer Price Index rose by 1.1 per cent reinforces the feeling that economic stability is no longer a temporary feature. One year after the economic stabilization plan was launched, the inflation rate, which in 1984 and 1985 was galloping at 15 per cent a month, has plunged to a monthly average of about 1 per cent.

This achievement should not be belittled. The Israeli case shows how far-reaching social and national agreements could bring about a rapid stabilization of the economy, without incurring the high price such effort usually involves; such as a surge in unemployment and a disruption of output.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres rightly pointed out on the eve of his trip to Washington that Israel can now face the American Administration, knowing that it had fulfilled the targets it had set for itself one year ago. This success underlies the premier's basic premise that the Israeli economy is capable of solving its chronic illnesses and also renew the economic growth process.

This does not mean that there is no need for continued efforts to ensure stability. The autumn months traditionally register relatively large price hikes, due to seasonal factors. Such increase in inflation, even if expected, could very well rock the stability boat and force the government to take measures it would like to avoid. By the end of the year prices will probably go up by 7 per cent or more, compared to their June level, and this would make the payment of a cost-of-living allowance inevitable.

The government's power to control and direct the economy will be tested at such juncture. The payment of the cost of living allowance will put renewed pressure on the government to devalue the shekel, so as to protect Israeli exports. This could be avoided, if the government takes steps to compensate industrialists and exporters as it did last year, when it paid on their behalf part of their dues to the National Insurance Institute. This time, however, it could be assumed, and even expected, that such a move would be made in the framework of the economic reforms which the government has promised to carry out in the coming months.

In the long run, it is essential that the inflation rate should go down to the levels existing in Europe. No artificial device will save the economy from renewed pressures on the balance of payments if inflation persists at its present level. While a pace of 1 per cent a month seems an immense achievement, when compared to the country's recent economic predicaments, there is a constant danger that it may again get out of control.

The first year of the economic stabilization plan has put Israel's inflation back to the levels of the mid seventies. At that time, a host of reforms designed to change the basic set-up of the economy were planned. Those reforms failed. The public sector did not shrink, but was expanded. The tax base was not broadened, but narrowed. The industrial composition of the labour force became more "service-biased."

Now, over ten years later, we are back at a critical juncture. It can only be hoped that the government has learned the lessons of a "lost decade" and will carry out - after ten years of costly delay - a much needed overhaul of the Israeli economy.

REAGAN

(Continued from Page One)

today at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy.

Meeting late yesterday with Israeli reporters, Peres described his session with Reagan as "extraordinarily warm." There was no difference whatsoever between Washington and Jerusalem on the matter of Soviet participation in an international conference.

The basic U.S.-Israeli agreement on this matter had been worked out one year ago, he said, and it was reformulated yesterday during the Peres-Shultz meeting.

Peres said that both Reagan and Shultz were unequivocal in their opposition to the PLO and in their recognition of Libya and Syria as the major centres of international terrorism.

Peres said he invited Reagan to visit Israel and that the president was

looking for an opportunity to make such a journey.

Much of the discussion with both Reagan and Shultz focused on Israel's economic problems. Peres said he had hoped to take advantage of the goodwill in Washington toward him in order to win some greater U.S. economic benefits for Israel. Specifically, Israel is looking for some way to lower the interest rates on its U.S. loans.

"This was not a ceremonial or a farewell visit," Peres said. He sought to underline the close personal friendship that has developed with Reagan. "I want to call you Shimon, so please call me Ron," Peres quoted the president as saying.

"I have no problem with that," Peres replied, "because Ron is a pure Hebrew name." He said he then explained to Reagan the origins of the name Ron.

PARIS BOMB

(Continued from Page One)

ported an explosion on the Boulevard St. Michel that did not occur.

The "Solidarity Committee" has so far claimed 14 bomb attacks this year that killed five and wounded over 200 persons in Paris.

The terrorists are demanding the release of three of their men convicted of terrorist crimes held in French jails. They are Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, presumed to be the European chief of the far-left Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (Farl), serving a four year sentence for association with a terrorist organization; Anis Naccache, jailed for leading a 1980 assassination bid on Shapur Bakhtiar, the late Iranian Shah's last prime minister, and Waroujan Garbajian, who led an attack by Armenian separatists on the Turkish Airlines counter at Orly airport in 1983, in which eight people were killed.

Abdallah was last summer reported about to be paroled and expelled, but the U.S. authorities decided to press charges against him for the murder of the American military attaché in Paris, Charles

Ray, in 1982. The American Ambassador in France and Ray's widow lodged a murder charge, clearly signalling to the French authorities that Abdallah's release would spark a very negative reaction in Washington.

Abdallah's terror group is also held responsible for the 1982 murder in Paris of Israeli diplomat Yaakov Barsimantov.

It was learned here yesterday that Italy has also asked for Abdallah. His Farl group had claimed responsibility for the killing of American diplomat Leamon Hunt in Rome in 1984. Hunt was the director of the multi-national observer group in Sinai. Two other members of the Farl are being detained in Italy.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on Sunday announced a number of measures designed to curb terrorism in France. Among them, the obligation for foreign visitors to get a visa.

In Munich, a bomb blast early yesterday morning caused heavy damage to an office building that houses a Nato liaison office and the offices of a Nato aircraft contractor, police said. No injuries were reported.

QUAKE

(Continued from Page One)

The body of a woman was recovered from the wreckage of her home yesterday morning after the two tremors during the night had hampered rescue operations.

The first tremor yesterday hit at 1.50 a.m. and brought people racing out of their tents. The second came a few minutes later.

The nearby village of Eleochori was destroyed by Saturday's quake and its 250 inhabitants were being evacuated to a camp in Kalamata. Most villagers were packed into the

local church paying homage to the icon of the Virgin Mary when the building caved in. They attributed their escape to divine intervention.

About 300 people in Kalamata have taken refuge on two warships in the harbour and a military plane with 60 doctors and nurses aboard was due here soon, officials said.

State-run television said that the president of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, had sent a letter to Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu saying the EC would provide aid for quake survivors.

Demjanjuk case - justice on trial

Barbara Amouyal

DESPITE repeated assurances by high-level police and Justice Ministry officials that John Ivan Demjanjuk is, in fact, Ivan the Terrible of the Treblinka death camp, questions and doubts surround what will surely be one of the most difficult cases for the Israeli system of justice.

As it stands now, Israeli prosecutors might need more than the long memories of the six or seven witnesses slated to testify against Demjanjuk. Testimony taken from witnesses now deceased can serve to support a case, but possibly not as the foundation for the second, maybe the last, of the big Nazi trials to be held in Israel.

Likewise, circumstantial evidence in the form of arguably authentic SS identification documents (many of the originals, as distinct from photocopies, are now locked behind the Iron Curtain) and medical reports might not suffice for conviction in an Israeli court of law. In a case like Demjanjuk's, so packed with historical and world-wide significance, the rules of admissibility of evidence will no doubt be strictly observed.

State Prosecutor Yona Blattman, unlike his predecessor Gideon Hausner during the Eichmann trial, is not dealing here with a garrulous, boastful Nazi suspect. Blattman faces a closed-mouthed, stubborn old man who insists he was never at Treblinka, Trawniki or Sobibor during the war and claims the only reason he got mixed up with the SS in the first place was to save his own skin.

Assistant Commander Alex Ish-Shalom, a senior investigator and lawyer whose expertise helped crack the "Jewish underground" suspects, was assigned to the Demjanjuk case because of his talent for extracting telling testimony from reluctant witnesses. After the first few months of questioning, Ish-Shalom could not break Demjanjuk's resolve. Neither could Chief Superintendent Menachem Ruskai, a Holocaust survivor, who has been diligently collecting evidence on Demjanjuk and other Nazi suspects for the past 10 years.

Demjanjuk told his family on a recent prison visit that police haven't questioned him in "months." As recently as last week, Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev bounced all questions about the Demjanjuk case into the Justice Ministry's lap. According to Bar-Lev, "This is no longer a police matter."

Now it's up to Blattman and assistants to prove whether the millions of shekels of taxpayers' money was wisely spent in bringing this Ukrainian-born, former Red Army soldier/Nazi prisoner-of-war, ex-American citizen to trial here on Nazi charges.

Those who are close with the zealous state attorney insist that Blattman has become more tense with each passing day. "Demjanjuk is like an irritating fish-bone caught in Blattman's throat. No matter how hard he tries to cough it up, it becomes more painful and hard to remove," a high-level prosecutor told *The Jerusalem Post* recently during a discussion of the Demjanjuk case.

Blattman, like other leading jurists of his calibre, may be sure he's got his man, but he probably realizes how tenuous the chances are of proving this in court. An illustrious prosecutor who always tries to anticipate his opponents in court, Blattman is well aware that Demjanjuk's U.S. attorney Mark O'Connor - who, for the past six weeks has been

in Europe digging for evidence he hopes will vindicate his client of alleged Treblinka atrocities - may approach the bench with tricks up his sleeve.

O'Connor has publicly stated that for every witness for the prosecution ready to testify that Demjanjuk was Ivan the Terrible, he can bring two witnesses to testify to the contrary. O'Connor has already lined up several witnesses from the village of Malkinia who say they knew the "real" Ivan from the camp-guard's regular off-duty visits to the village for women and drink.

O'Connor is also believed to have lined up two American Ukrainians who say they served together with Demjanjuk in the anti-Soviet army of General Andrei Vlassoff. Demjanjuk has admitted to police investigators that he was taken prisoner by the Nazis during the battle of Kirov in the Crimea. He has told both American and Israeli investigators that he was sent to Rovno, where he was then transferred to Chelm, Poland for work as a road worker. Later, claims Demjanjuk, he was taken to Graz, Austria to serve under Vlassoff and remained there until the war's end. Demjanjuk claims that in Graz, before he was sent out to the battle front, he was tattooed by the Nazis to determine blood type.

Also, Blattman realizes certain limitations. He knows he must design charges to conform with the original extradition request, in which Demjanjuk was specifically pinpointed as being Ivan Grozny, responsible for "crimes against the Jewish people and humanity," at Treblinka, Poland, during 1942-1943. Any deviation from the extradition request to include, for example, atrocities committed at Trawniki or Sobibor, could present difficulties to an already difficult case.

Lastly, Blattman knows that according to the 1961 law governing crimes whose punishment may include death, a Supreme Court justice will be presiding over the trial. These judges will be appointed by the Supreme Court president, Meir Shamgar, and Jerusalem District Court president, Yehuda Weiss. The three-member bench will be conscious of the heat of the international spotlight, and will abide by court procedure down to the very last comma.

IN THE weeks to come, a cap must be put to cover 10 years of diligent investigative police work and nearly seven months of interrogation and case preparation. If prosecutors approach the bench - assuming, of course, that charges are presented - with anything less than an airtight case, they may face the possibility of an embarrassing and fearfully precedent-setting acquittal.

So far, the men extradited last February 28 from the U.S. under the 1950 Nazi and Nazi Collaborators law have seemingly eluded the dread charge sheet: the one document that, if successfully prepared and supported by tangible evidence, may mean the death penalty for the 67-year-old retired auto worker from Cleveland, Ohio.

As John Demjanjuk bides his time in a private high-security cell in Ayalon Prison in Ramle, senior prosecutors and foreign ministry officials are racing to obtain Soviet evidence, before a possible Supreme Court refusal to extend Demjanjuk's remand beyond the present October 1 deadline.

By law, a prisoner can be remanded after the "standard" 60-day imprisonment with the attorney-general's

consent. After 90 days, however, only a Supreme Court justice is authorized to extend a prisoner's remand. Supreme Court Justice Ya'acov Maltz warned prosecutors last August 23 that "there is a limit beyond which the court will not extend the remand without a charge sheet." Attorney-General Yosef Harish has promised to make "all possible efforts" to charge Demjanjuk by October 1.

Meanwhile, Justice Minister Avraham Shafir has all but begged the Eastern Bloc countries of Poland, East Germany and the USSR to cooperate in bringing the suspected Nazi criminal to justice, while American oil tycoon Armand Hammer has agreed to use his extensive Soviet connections to obtain documents and eyewitness-testimony linking Demjanjuk with the notorious Ivan Grozny of the Treblinka gas chambers.

With three weeks left before slated presentation of charges, the chance that Israeli authorities or outside sympathizers will come up with the necessary evidence appears to be a race against time. Even if prosecutors succeed in obtaining the original of an ID card signed by Trawniki commander Karl Streibel, purportedly issued at the SS training camp in 1942, many knowledgeable observers insist that this might not be enough.

Although Streibel's signature has been verified in American courts - a fact indicating that Demjanjuk was, indeed, a SS trainee scheduled for transfer to one of the four death camps in the Lublin district of Poland, the card itself presents discrepancies.

Firstly, Demjanjuk's height as recorded on the card is 1 metre 75, whereas a Prisons Service record of Demjanjuk's height shows 1 metre 80. Secondly, the colour of Demjanjuk's eyes is recorded as grey, while Demjanjuk insists, and doctors have verified, that his eyes are blue. Lastly, and probably most problematic, are the linguistic errors of the card itself. Edna Robertson, a private forensics examiner in Florida, and Fabian Tasson, an Illinois State document examiner, determined during Demjanjuk's appeal to a second circuit U.S. Federal Court that the card is not written in German, but in a smattering of Russian, Slavic and German.

Although the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) used the Trawniki card as a key to their denaturalization case, they never proved "beyond a shadow of doubt" that Demjanjuk was Ivan the Terrible. In fact, the OSI originally suspected Demjanjuk of committing atrocities at Sobibor. Only when Eliyahu Rosenberg, asked to testify in the Feodor Federenko case, identified Demjanjuk's photo as "Ivan" from Treblinka did the OSI change direction and proceed to build its case on Treblinka.

But the OSI never needed to prove unequivocally that Demjanjuk was Ivan Grozny. All they had to do was to prove that Demjanjuk misrepresented and perjured himself when applying for his American visa application in 1951. The OSI's case outlining the depths of Demjanjuk's lie to immigration authorities successfully served to undermine his integrity and subsequently led to the stripping of his American citizenship and eventual deportation.

Israeli prosecutors, on the other hand, must convince a three-judge court that the man in Ayalon Prison is Ivan Grozny. Officials might not want to refer back to the U.S. legal system which, after nine years of litigation upheld Demjanjuk's de-

Dry Bones

WHY CAN'T WE SIT DOWN AS ONE SEMITIC FAMILY AND WORK OUT OUR PROBLEMS?!



WHY ARE WE AND THE ARABS CALLING FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE?!



TO PUT OUR FATES IN THE HANDS OF THEIR COLONIZERS AND OUR TORTURERS?!!



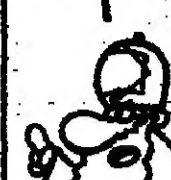
IT'S DISGUSTING!



I TELL YOU, IF IT WEREN'T FOR THE FACT THAT I AM A SEMITE...



I'D BE ANTI-SEMITIC MYSELF!



naturalization and agreed to his extradition. The Demjanjuk case must also be viewed in the Israeli domestic scene, despite its international political, historical and diplomatic undertones.

JOHN DEMJANJUK is no Adolf Eichmann, nor will his sentencing arouse feelings of sweet revenge and pride in Israeli law so widely felt by the community at large and the world's Holocaust survivors during the Eichmann trial. Twenty-five years have elapsed since the widely publicized glass, bullet-proof trial. Survivors have since passed on and memories of the living may need - to quote Police Inspector-General David Kraus - refreshing.

Kraus, a survivor of Dachau, is convinced that Demjanjuk is Ivan the Terrible. So is Attorney-General Harish and Justice Minister Avraham Shafir. For what it's worth, so does this reporter, based on her research and formal and informal talks with the defence and prosecution. "Gut feelings" and arguable

testimony, however, are not enough to commit a man, no matter how evil and abhorrent he may be.

The Demjanjuk case, surely to be broadcast and reported throughout the world, will be a great lesson in history; a lesson that must be taught lest the mistakes of history be repeated by the ignorant. However, the 67-year-old Demjanjuk will not be the only one on trial here before the eyes of the international community.

The Demjanjuk case has also become a trial for the Israeli justice system. The integrity of Israeli law will be judged in the manner in which it brings this Nazi suspect to trial. It will be up to the representatives of our highly respected legal system to preserve its widely-acclaimed reputation.

An exoneration of John Ivan Demjanjuk - should the prosecution fail to come up with conclusive evidence against him - could have a lasting impact beyond the possible short-lived understandable feeling for vengeance.

READERS' LETTERS

MORE ON TIBERIAS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - May I add a footnote to Helga Dudman's delightful and learned "Tiberias tale" of August 22, "Flaubert slept here."

She tells the story of one of the earliest hotels in Tiberias, founded and run by the enterprising Haim Weismann, "doctor," adventurer, *kablan* and hotelier, as well as tour guide, from about 1830 onwards. And she concludes that "what finally happened to Weismann and his hotel is not easy to discover."

Well, according to the normally infallible Karl Baedeker in the English edition of his *Palestine and Syria* guide-book, that first appeared in 1876, "The Latin Monastery (two monks, and four rooms only, but to be enlarged) affords accommodation. Quarters may also, if necessary, be obtained at the 'Locanda Weismann', or at the house of a Jew called Khayyam el-Hakim..." This could hardly be called a good recommendation for any of the three hostels, because he goes on to say: "Tents had better be pitched on the bank of the lake, to the S. of the town." And the reason is not hard to find. Baedeker adds: "Tiberias is notorious throughout Syria for its fleas."

So the Weismann hotel was still alive and well in 1876.

N. H. BEHR

THE MA'ALOT PROGRAMME

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I would like to congratulate the Jewish Agency for the Ma'alot programme it sponsors which brings volunteers to this Galilee town to work either with Kurat Holim, the school system, or Ethiopian immigrants. In addition, participants have the opportunity to serve the only joint Arab-Jewish regional council in the country.

The programme is designed to allow visitors to feel like an integral part of Israel. I cannot imagine a more ideal place for it. The people of Ma'alot open their homes and hearts to the volunteers. This well-supervised programme allowed me to pursue my skills and interests as I worked with the residents of this area, and for this I am particularly grateful.

ESTELLE F. GOTTMAN

Greensboro, North Carolina.

SCRABBLE

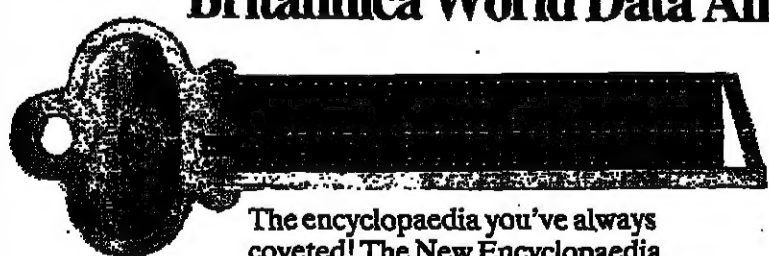
To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - The Scrabble Tournament run by *The Jerusalem Post* and headed by Sam Orban was once again a most wonderful experience. He makes every tournament a special event to attend.

SEFULAMITH MOSKOWITZ

Tel Aviv.

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